The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DISCONTINUANCES.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI.—NO. 32. WEEKLY EDITION. JUNE 20, 1874.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Sheffield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY, Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carrier, per week, 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Ten, $1 50, one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

☞ *No money need always accompany the order, and in no instance are the terms to be departed from.*

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

HARRISBURG.

VETOES BY THE GOVERNOR

FORTY-TWO BILLS DISAPPROVED.

LIST OF THE MORE IMPORTANT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., June 15, 1874.

This being the last day upon which the Governor could sign bills, he has filed in the Secretary's office his veto of forty-two bills. In this list are the following:

House bill for change of venue in civil and criminal cases.

Senate bill relating to livery stable keepers.

Senate bill authorizing common carriers to sell unclaimed goods.

Senate bill authorizing courts to confirm titles where conveyances are defective.

House bill for the construction of sewers by boroughs.

Senate bill relative to holding criminal courts in Philadelphia.

Senate bill for the surrender of turnpike roads in cities or boroughs.

House bill supplementary to the Mechanics' High School charter.

House bill fixing the terms and return days of courts in Allegheny county.

Senate bill regulating the organization of courts in Philadelphia.

Senate bill conferring jurisdiction on the Dauphin county court in cases of *mandamus* on State officers.

Senate bill relating to mendicant and vagrant children.

Senate bill to repeal the charter of the Kurthans Bridge Company.

House bill regulating the detail of Judges to hold criminal courts in Allegheny county.

Senate bill to enable banks to consolidate.

Senate bill to fix the salaries of county officers in counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants.

Senate bill supplementary to the Act of 1834, relating to county and township officers.

House bill making general the mechanics lien law of 1836 and 1861.

House bill for the suppression of obscene literature.

Senate bill to prevent the defiling of ice on ponds.

Senate bill No. 211, for ascertaining and paying damages for opening and grading streets.

Senate bill to amend the Act of 1861, concerning the sale of railroads, &c.

Senate bill authorizing notaries public to appoint deputies.

House bill legalizing agreements of compromise between creditors and debtors.

House bill giving the consent of the State to the purchase by the United States of lands on the Ohio for experiments in slackwater navigation.

Senate bill to punish the sale of and traffic in infernal bottles.

House bill to repeal an act to lay out a State road in Clearfield county.

Senate bill to repeal the Allentown registration act.

Senate bill authorizing borough councils to regulate the collection of taxes.

House bill to enable members of corporations to vote by proxy.

Senate bill repealing the joint resolution for the settlement of Titusville school claims.

House bill to reimburse W. G. Taylor, of Phillipsburg, for certain expenses for soldiers' orphans.

House bill relating to gas companies and the inspection of gas.

House bill authorizing Prothonotaries and Clerks of courts to take recognizances in certain cases.

COLUMBUS.

The Mining Trouble---Militia Ordered to Nelsonville---Negroes on the Picket Line ---A few Shots Exchanged last Night--- No Bloodshed.

COLUMBUS, June 11.—Adjutant General Ames to-day received orders from Governor Allen to ship by the first train to Chillicothe a sufficient quantity of fixed ammunition to supply the Lytle Guards, a company of colored men who will be ordered to Nelsonville, if necessary to prevent bloodshed. Governor Allen's private Secretary, John H. Jones, left here to-day on a visit of the troubles, and will advise the Governor of the true state of affairs.

COLUMBUS, June 11.—Adjutant General Ames has just received a dispatch from Governor Allen, ordering him to have the Lytle Guards, of Cincinnati, to be ready to proceed to Nelsonville at a moment's notice. The call was issued by the Adjutant General at three P. M.

COLUMBUS, June 11.—A special to the *Ohio State Journal* to-night from Nelsonville, prepared by a very reliable reporter, is as follows: About 50 colored men, composed of them from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, arrived here this afternoon from Cincinnati, having collected in Columbus by different routes last night. They were accompanied by a large number of special policemen, and proceeded directly to Longstreth's mines, about one mile below, but still within the village corporation, where they found everything quiet. They were immediately placed on military duty, arms were placed in their hands and picket lines encircling the mines for a mile in diameter, rounding the entrance to Longstreth's mines, were established. During the afternoon the mines have been flooded from Longstreth's works, where the new men collected. The camp lines have been forced down, and the colored men have been patrolling the outskirts all day with muskets and fixed bayonets, refusing acquaintance within the lines to all not endorsed by the operators or police. About twenty-seven men picketed duty around the lines in the rear of the works, and a reserve picket force is to be united to-night. There is no evidence of disorder at present, and before the troops can arrive.

S. E. Johnson, city editor of the *State Journal*, who is on special duty for his paper at Nelsonville, telegraphs, at midnight, that the picketing of Longstreth's mines has been found effective, and returned the shots, without injury to any one. Some of the colored men will be sent to Cincinnati to-morrow. The Union miners have formed a picket line near the line of colored forces, and no one is permitted to pass without examination in detail.

COLUMBUS, O., June 13.—A special to the *Evening Dispatch* from Nelsonville reports everything quiet. The pickets were taken off at the mines this morning, and twenty-five deputy sheriffs from Athens are here, sent to preserve order. The governor's Private Secretary has issued an order requiring the President of the Miners' Union to restrain the miners from going to the mines and inducing or forcing colored men to leave. The order is obeyed. *No* trouble whatever is anticipated to-day.

COLUMBUS, June 14.—A special to the *Ohio State Journal* from Nelsonville, this evening, reports all quiet. Work will be resumed in the mines to-morrow.

The Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco will hold its ninth industrial exhibition in that city during the thirty days beginning August 18th, 1874. The exhibition will be open to all the world, but it is of course especially intended to encourage western industries.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1874.

What the President Won't Do.

The President stated to-day that the rumor that the bill reported by the Conference Committee would be signed by him, was utterly without foundation. It can also be authoritatively stated that the President will not sign the pending bill nor any other financial bill this session. To make this statement more comprehensive, it is necessary to mention some facts, and especially to correct a large amount of speculative information which has been sent out on the financial question as it stands between the President and Congress, and as regards the Presidents views.

Opinions in Great Demand.

When the first bill was under consideration in the Senate Finance Committee, various propositions were stated to him, and upon them he had no objection to give his opinions. Within a few days after the Senate bill was reported, no less than forty Senators and Members called to ask his opinions. Thus far, the President had expressed himself merely upon a casual reading of the bill, but as he had been so repeatedly asked for opinions, he decided to put them in a more definite shape.

In One Night He Did It.

With that design, he consumed nearly an entire night, and by office hours the next day had his memorandum prepared. It may be stated here that this sets at rest the story that the memorandum was written several days before the date of Senator Jones' letter or that it was written specially for that gentleman. The memorandum was open to any member of Congress who called. It expressed the views of the President from the beginning, on the finances. It must be further stated that it was sent to Senator Jones at his request, but was a private paper and not originally intended for publication. In fact, the paper had never even been read to the Cabinet.

He Meant to Do it All the Time.

Upon the first agitation of the financial question, the President contemplated the preparation of a special message to Congress; but reasoning that the bill passed, so had its views, as far as that particular bill was concerned, were embodied in a veto message. During the labors of the late Conference Committee, the President was again repeatedly called upon for his views. It was now proposed that the President should draft what might be taken as the basis of a financial message. This he declined to do, for two reasons: first, that it would have too much the appearance of dictation; and second, that as the views would only be individual, it might be that, upon submission in Congress, he would see them in a new light and feel disposed to modify them. On this ground he declined to commit himself to any measure. He reasoned that the present Congress came together when the people were under the depressing influences of the panic; the people wanted relief without any delay, and knowing this in full and looked to Congress. Members took different views. The majority in Congress, it seems, think inflation the highway to prosperity; he consistently with the sure road to untold disasters and ultimately to irreparable ruin.

Better to Postpone Action.

The President thinks that the wiser course would be for no action to be taken until next session, as the same members will return, and in the meantime, can advise themselves of the opinions of their constituents from a more favorable and encouraging standpoint, and would have their latest views. The President concluded by saying that, taking all this into consideration, he considered it better to postpone action until next session. He felt that a measure, in every respect more beneficial to the financial and mercantile interests of the country, could then be passed, and this fresh information made lead to a modification of views on both sides.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1874.

Treasury Department Reform.

It has already been evident that the Secretary of the Treasury proposes forthwith to abolish the illegal bureaus of the office of the Secretary of the Treasury Department and to restore business to its old channels. In commencing this important work, the Secretary has directed that the so-called bureaus of customs and special agents be restored to the office of the Commissioner of Customs, and has given instructions to Commissioner Johnson to reorganize his force by making deem best for the efficiency of the service. The Commissioner proposes to abolish all

Special Agency Districts

and to mobilize the corps so that it can be moved about and frequently changed. One serious objection to the present system is, that agents are stationed at given points and are often too intimately associated with the consignees of the goods in the performance of duty. In fact, it has been found difficult to compel some agents to carry out the orders of the Department. In addition to this, the service is now finally designed to be secret, but of late it has been quite demonstrative. To carry out his views, the Commissioner will establish the headquarters of the corps in his own office, and will take charge himself. The late Supervising Special Agent, Madge, states that he will resign. If he does not, he will be detailed, as other officers are, and it is proposed to give the *personnel* of the corps some revision, and it is not improbable that the service will be disincumbered of its ornamental members.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON D. C., June 14, 1874.

Defeat of the Currency Bill.

At the time of the Senate's adoption of the report of the Conference Committee on the Currency, it was conceded that the House would promptly follow suit. Influences were at work to produce an opposite result, with the large majority of thirty-six.

A large number who want an unlimited issue of National Bank notes, voted against the bill because it limits the issue to $400,000,000; while others who have confidence in greenbacks, voted "nay" because of the National Bank feature. The hard-money men, of course, voted against the measure. It is not a vote against any like proposition. There is not a Democratic vote in the affirmative. Of the one hundred and eight votes on that side, but eighteen came from the section north of Maryland and east of the Ohio river. New England voted solid against it, and New York, Pennsylvania delegation voted in the affirmative. Of the 146 negative votes, 74, or over one-half, are Democrats. The Northwest furnished 58 of the affirmative votes. The Senate granted the new Conference Committee out of courtesy to the Senate. There seems, however, to be no prospect of an agreement on a bill. The Eastern members express their willingness to part with fifty millions of national bank currency to the West. Mr. Morton says eighty millions would not satisfy them.

Civil Service Reform.

The House yesterday dispatched Civil Service Reform. The members of the House, with but few exceptions, think the system has had a fair trial and that it has been found wanting. If the Senate should fail to concur in the amendment, the Civil Service will have to be abandoned any how, so completely has the political balance been in the hands of the Commissioners shall have been exhausted, because it is clear that the House will vote no more appropriations. Reasons urged for the repeal of the law, was the fact that, under the present system, most of the appointments are made from the States nearest the capital, and the new members, especially, complains of this loss of patronage, some of them saying that there was not a clerk in any department from their district.

Earnings of Savings Banks.

The Banking and Currency Committee have agreed to report a bill repealing the tax on the earnings of savings banks.

A Revolutionary Claim.

The Committee on Revolutionary Claims have just made a report on a case of some historical interest. The petitioner, Madam Bernard, is the grand-daughter and sole heir at law of Brigadier General Mathew Alexis de Rochefermois, a native of France, who was commissioned by President John Hancock, a Brigadier-General in the American army, and served throughout the war of the Revolution and was honorably discharged at the end of that war; she says that her ancestor was never paid for his said military services, and died paid for his said military services, and died poor in France some years ago without having received any pecuniary recognition of his said service; that he accompanied General Lafayette to this country, and entered the military service of America at the same time with Lafayette. Madame Bernard has became poor by adverse circumstances since the death of her grandfather, and is compelled to ask Congress to allow her the compensation and reward which would have been allowed to him had he made application to Congress during his life-time, instead of being honorably discharged and resuming his residence in that country, and remaining there until his death.

General Rochefermois did not in his lifetime make application to this government for pecuniary compensation for his services, as he was a man of means, and had no occasion to ask compensation. The committee report that he was entitled to pay as a Brigadier-General in the American army, and his heir at law should be allowed compensation at the same rate, with interest.

The justice of recognizing and paying this claim seems to be supported by the action of Congress with respect to General Lafayette. Congress commenced by allowing him $24,424, being the amount of his pay and emoluments as a Major General during the time he was in the service of the United States. In 1803, Congress allowed him eleven thousand five hundred acres of land. Again, in 1823, Congress passed a law declaring, in the first section, that "in consideration of the services and sacrifices of General Lafayette in the war of the Revolution, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to pay him the sum of $200,000," &c.; and, in the 2d section, grants him one township of land. The generosity and justice of Congress toward that distinguished patriot, thus so often and so munificently manifested, afford the fullest justification and the most distinguished precedent for this action of the committee. It does not seem that General Lafayette applied to Congress for these allowances and appropriations, but they were the outgrowth of patriotic justice toward a meritorious foreign officer, who came to our aid in our extreme trouble. The committee is not able to distinguish any difference in the two cases of General Lafayette and General Rochefermois, so far as they, as young French officers, volunteered their services and served our country in the Revolutionary struggle. Both were officers of high rank, and both were honorably discharged the service after the struggle ended. If it was right to allow pay and emolument to one for his military services as a Major General, as was the case, on the 27th of March, 1794, the committee cannot perceive any good reason for not doing the same thing for the other as a Brigadier-General.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1874.

The Tariff Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee have so far progressed on the Tariff bill as to indicate that the duty on steel will remain unchanged. The committee are now confident of reporting it in a few days. A number of amendments will be made, if the bill is considered in the Senate. Among these will be one to restore the ten per cent. duty. It is understood that a strong effort will be made to reduce the duty on steel and to restore it on tea and coffee. As the bill will call out considerable discussion, the committee themselves do not believe that it can pass during the few brief days yet remaining of the session.

Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

An apparently well-founded rumor was in circulation to-night amongst a few leading Senators, that the President would press shortly to send to the Senate a treaty of reciprocity between the United States and Canada, and will call an extra session of the Senate for the purpose. The same authority states that the sentiment of the Senate, as far as it could be judged from the casually expressed views of Senators, was strongly favorable to the measure. The Canadian agent has been at the capital for some months, looking after the interest of his government in this direction. The protectionists in the Senate will oppose the treaty.

Transportation to the Seaboard.

Senator Windom's resolution providing for a survey of four of the transportation routes to the seaboard, passed to-day, with no single amendment. Senator Scott to include the Youghiogheny route.

Important to the Press.

Messrs. Conkling and Carpenter to-day effected the passage, by the Senate, of a bill to determine the jurisdiction of Circuit Courts and to regulate the removal of causes from State courts. In lies beneath a vast amount of legal *Verbiage*, a principle of paramount importance to the press. The main point is disguised in a provision that where suits are brought against any corporation or persons doing business in the United States, service may be made by delivery to the agent of such persons, and such service shall have the same effect as if delivered to the principal in person. The main object in view by these two worthies, is, evidently, to choke off the free criticism which has been put upon them of late.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1874.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE'S BILL.

The following is the full text of the currency bill submitted by the conference committee:

Be it enacted, &c., That the act entitled an act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds and to provide for circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, shall hereafter be known as the National Bank act.

SEC. 2. That section 31 of the National Bank act be so amended that the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand the lawful money by reason of the amount of their respective circulations, but the moneys which said section to be kept at all times on hand shall be determined by the amount of deposits, in lawful money, as provided in said section for the National Bank act.

SEC. 3. That section 22 of said act, and the several amendments thereto, be, and the same are hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following is substituted, under the circumstances, whether Mahomet will go to the mountain.

The progress of events in South Houses of Congress has reached that point which hardly admits of any doubt that the session will not delay fixed. The work of the session will show material evidences of retrenchment. The following will be the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and submitted to the House in the twelve regular and naval emergency appropriation bills for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875:

Name of Bill.	Reported for 1875.	Passed for 1874.
Army	$ 28,500,000 66	$ 31,790,000 81
Navy	16,906,856 83	22,276,257 65
Fortifications	994,000 00	1,899,000 00
Legislative, Executive and Judicial	18,977,336 30	17,120,496 60
Indian	4,330,000 00	5,341,176 00
Military Academy	335,850 00	344,317 50
Pensions	33,227,000 02	29,078,450 00
Postoffice	35,633,391 00	32,529,167 00
Consular and Diplomatic	1,347,304 00	1,311,351 00
River and Harbor	4,500,000 00	6,102,900 00
Pension	1,200,000 00	22,000,000 00
Sundry civil	25,605,613 07	32,186,129 09
Allowed by Committee of Claims		2,565,740 31
Miscellaneous		1,000,000 00
	$170,452,545 27	.....
Naval emergency	4,000,000 00	.....
	$174,452,545 27	$197,920,297 39

Total reduction of appropriations reported for 1875, and all amounts passed for 1874, $23,467,754 03. When Congress met, retrenchment and reform in the expenses of the government were promised. How large a part kept their word. The Republican party in the House have made a large reduction in the sections of saving as a tangible evidence that in it the confidence of the people can be safely reposed. DAN. R. K.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE LEFT CENTRE'S PLANS—CIVIL WAR PROPHESIED.

LONDON, June 12.—A Paris special to the *Times* says: The Left Centre to-day will probably introduce a bill, the first clause of which organizes a Republic, according to the bill of 1875, and the second clause provides for the dissolution of the Assembly. The *Gazette de France* says that civil war will be the immediate consequence of this measure. It is generally thought that in the event of the dissolution, the Assembly will immediately issue writs for new elections. The Left Centre intended to have MacMahon to govern some months, probably a year, without the Assembly, and will also unitarianize the Republic. The Left Centre is confident that a majority will be found to vote against any like proposition. There is not a Democratic vote in the affirmative. Of the one hundred and eight votes on that side, but eighteen came from the section north of Maryland and east of the Ohio river. New England voted solid against it, and New York, Pennsylvania delegation voted in the affirmative. Of the 146 negative votes, 74, or over one-half, are Democrats. The Northwest furnished 58 of the affirmative votes. The Senate granted the new Conference Committee out of courtesy to the Senate. There seems, however, to be no prospect of an agreement on a bill. The Eastern members express their willingness to part with fifty millions of national bank currency to the West. Mr. Morton says eighty millions would not satisfy them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. WEST, from the Committee on Transportation, reported adversely on the House bill providing for the construction of the Fort St. Philip canal, and the Committee was discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back several memorials containing charges against Jno. H. Mitchell, Senator from Oregon, and asked that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject. It was so ordered.

Mr. MORTON said it afforded him great pleasure to state that the Committee was unanimous in the opinion that the charges contained nothing against Mr. Mitchell requiring the action of the Senate.

Mr. WEST reported from the Committee on Transportation an amendment to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which provides for the appointment by the President, of a Board of Engineers, to be composed of two from the army, two from the coast survey and three from civil life, which board shall make a survey of the mouth of the Mississippi river, with a view to determine the best method of obtaining and maintaining a depth of water sufficient for the purposes of commerce, either by canal from said river to the waters of the Gulf, or by deepening one or more of the natural outlets of said river, and said board shall make a full and detailed estimate and statement of the cost of each of said plans, and shall report the same, together with their opinion thereon, showing which of all said plans they deem preferrable, giving their reason therefor to the Secretary of War, to be presented at the commencement of the second session of the Forty-third Congress. The amendment proposes to appropriate $50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to defray the expenses of said survey. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the Senate bill to provide for the care and custody of persons convicted in the courts of the United States of piracy, and for the punishment of said crime. Passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the House bill amendatory of the act of May 27th, 1872, to provide for the manufacture of fine cut chewing tobacco in bond, and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. ALLISON said that other suits were brought against the Union Pacific Railroad in Iowa and Nebraska, and it was impossible to find the proper forum for the trial of these causes. They were in Boston or somewhere else. He would, however, withdraw the amendment for the present, and submit it for some other bill.

The amendments reported by the Judiciary Committee were agreed to, and the bill was passed.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Finance, submitted a report from the Conference Committee on the bill to amend the charter of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company. Agreed to.

Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported favorably on the House bill to provide for the appointment of a messman at Large for Alabama. Placed on the calendar. He also reported, without amendment, the House bill relative to the compensation of Representatives in Congress. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. BOGY submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the Senate with a plan and estimate of the cost of the survey to ascertain a practical route for the Darien ship canal. Agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, and passed a number including the bill to donate certain portions of the military reservation at Fort Brady to School District No. 1, in the township of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a resolution of the House disagreeing to the report of the Conference Committee on the Finance bill, and asking for a further conference.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the subject be referred to the Finance Committee, further conference instructed.

Mr. SHERMAN said it would be rather unusual to refuse the request of the House for a new conference. He would vote for a new conference, though he did not think anything would be gained.

Mr. THURMAN said that for some years there had been complaint from the South that several gentlemen had had an undue proportion of national bank currency. An opposition had been made to the distribution of $46,000,000, and he appealed to Senators from the West to accept that. Why waste further time? The history of this matter was in fruitless discussion. This question could not be settled by Congress, but must be settled by the people. Ultimately it would be reduced to the question of whether we should have a paper currency or a specie currency. He favored the motion of Mr. Edmunds for a new conference. He had no hope for good results from a new Conference Committee.

Mr. SCOTT said he was in favor of a new conference, and said he had not lost all hope. There was a bill in the House to refund the three per cent. portion of the currency, which could be taken up at any time. He did not think the country was pledged to any one of the propositions in the earliest practical moment. The pledge was to adopt such measures as would lead to resumption, and the report perfected by the late Conference Committee presented a measure in that direction. He said as to the Union Pacific case, that no one would like to have, he would vote for a new conference if there was any hope for an agreement upon something.

Mr. MORTON thought it was the duty of the Senate to make a proposition.

After further discussion, a vote taken on the motion of Mr. Edmunds to refer the bill to the Finance Committee, and it was rejected. The question then being on Mr. Wright's motion that the Senate insist on its amendments and grant a Committee of Conference, it was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 17, as follows:

YEAS.		
Allison,	Harvey,	Ramsey,
Bayard,	Hitchcock,	Sherman,
Boyd,	Howe,	Robertson,
Bateman,	Ingalls,	Scott,
Carpenter,	Logan,	Spencer,
Chandler,	McCreery,	Stockton,
Conkling,	Merrimon,	Sprague,
Cragin,	Mitchell,	Stevenson,
Dorsey,	Morrill, Me.,	Tipton,
Ferry, Mich.,	Norwood,	Wadleigh,
Hamlin,	Oglesby,	Wright—28.
Goldthwaite,	Pease,	
Gordon,	Pratt,	
NAYS.		
Anthony,	Hager,	Schurz,
Boreman,	Hamilton, Tex.,	Sherwood,
Buckingham,	Jones,	Thurman,
Cockrell, Mo.,	Kelly,	Washburne—17.
Edmunds,	Morrill, Vt.,	
Frelinghuysen,	Sargent,	

Messrs. Bennis and Lewis, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Davis and Gilleigh, who would have voted in the negative.

The CHAIR announced that he would appoint the conferees in the morning, but that the Senate could not entertain the motion to recede and concur with amendments.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills reported adversely, including that on Appropriations to report amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill for the survey of the Yazoo river and the Mississippi river to the Atlantic seaboard, recommended by the special Committee on Transportation.

Mr. PRATT opposed Congress entering upon the work of surveying routes to the seaboard for the Committee, as the present financial condition of the country will not permit.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Conference on the Bankrupt bill, made a report, which was agreed to. The conference report, said that most of the amendments were merely of a verbal character, and the bill passed the Senate with but few changes, with the exception of the section relating to voluntary bankruptcy. As finally agreed to in the Senate, that section provided that a voluntary bankrupt should pay thirty-three per cent. of his indebtedness, with the consent of one-fourth of the number of creditors representing one-fourth in value of the indebtedness.

Mr. CONKLING raised the point of order that no quorum was present, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. DURHAM, from the Conference Committee on the bill amending the charter of the Freedmen's Savings Bank, made a report which was agreed to. The Senate recedes from its substitute and agrees to the House bill, with amendments. The amendments are with additional sections, making all deposits from now until July 1, 1875, new deposits and investments made of them are to be for the credit of such special depositors.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES in the chair, on the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Butler's amendment, repealing the law for the Civil Service Commission, as an amendment to the Indian's proposition, giving preference to discharged soldiers and sailors and their widowed relatives, was agreed to without division.

Mr. KELLOGG offered an amendment similar to that offered by Mr. Hanson on Saturday, requiring heads of Executive departments to prescribe rules and regulations governing appointments to office. The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 99 to 58. It read as follows: And it shall be the duty of the officer at the head of each Executive department of the Government, in the appointment of all officers, clerks and employés in the service of the United States, to prescribe and publish rules for ascertaining the fitness and capacity of persons for appointments at his disposal, or made under his authority, and to make such appointments from the persons who have the highest qualifications of honesty, efficiency and fidelity, and in no case from persons of more party or political preference only to those who have additional qualifications of honesty, efficiency and fidelity; and no appointment to the naval service of the United States, or to the widow, wife, daughter, sister or mother of such person, shall be made by the head of either duty to make such appointment as equitably as practicable from qualified persons representing themselves from the several Congressional districts, and with reference to their population, and upon the removal of any appointee, the reason for such removal shall be stated on the records of the department where service was rendered.

Mr. KELLOGG rose to ask Mr. Clymer a question, but was met with a series of cries of "vote," from both sides of the House.

Mr. MAYNARD regretted the absence of Mr. Clymer's name from the report, because it might seem to give a sectional character to the question of the currency, but he hoped that the vote of the House would obliterate any such impression.

The House then proceeded to vote on the report of the Conference Committee, and it was agreed to—yeas 136, nays 136, as follows:

YEAS.		
Albright,	Hodges,	Ray,
Averill,	Howe,	Rice,
Barber,	Hunter,	Richmond,
Barrere,	Hurlbut,	Robinson, O.,
Begole,	Hyman,	Ross,
Bicry,	Kasson,	Rusk,
Bradley,	Lamport,	Sawyer,
Bromberg,	Lansing,	Scofield,
Bundy,	Lewis,	Shellabarger,
Burchard,	Lofland,	Sheats,
Burrows,	Loughridge,	Sherwood,
Butler, Tenn.,	Love,	Shoemaker,
Cain,	Lynch,	Smith, Pa.,
Cannon,	Maynard,	Smith, Ill.,
Cessna,	McCreary,	Smith, Va.,
Clark, N. J.,	McDill, Iowa,	Smith, O.,
Clement,	McKee,	Snyder,
Cobb, Kan.,	McNeely,	Speer,
Coburn,	Merriam,	Stanard,
Comingo,	Monroe,	Stanton,
Cook,	Morey,	Starkweather,
Corwin,	Morgan,	Stone,
Cox,	Morrison,	Storm,
Crounse,	Neal,	Swann,
Crittenden,	Negley,	Sypher,
Danford,	Niblack,	Thomas, Va.,
Crossland,	Niles,	Thomas, Ill.,
Dasford,	Nunn,	Tyner,
Davis,	O'Brien,	Vance,
Dawes,	O'Neill,	Wallace,
Durham,	Orth,	Wells,
Eames,	Page,	Wheeler,
Eden,	Parker, N. H.,	Wood,
Eyre,	Parker, Mo.,	Whitehead,
Giddings,	Pendleton,	White, Pa.,
Gunckel,	Perry,	Whitthorne,
Hale, Me.,	Phelps,	Willard, Vt.,
Hamilton,	Pierce,	Wilie,
		Wolf,
		Woodford,
		Young, Ky.—146.
NAYS.		
Adams,	Hancock,	Phelps,
Albert,	Harris, Mass.,	Pierce,
Archer,	Harris, Ga.,	Pike,
Arthur,	Harris, Va.,	Platt, N. Y.,
Asche,	Hatcher,	Poland,
Atkins,	Hathorn,	Potter,
Banning,	Havens,	Randall,
Barnum,	Hawley, Conn.,	Read,
Bass,	Hays,	Roberts, E. H.,
Beck,	Hereford,	Robinson, Ill.,
Bell,	Herndon,	Saylor, Ind.,
Berry,	Hoar, E. R.,	Saylor, Ohio,
Bland,	Hoar, G. F.,	Schumaker,
Bionni,	Harper,	Scudder, N. Y.,
Bowen,	Hoskins,	Sener,
Bright,	Hunter,	Sessions,
Brown,	Hyde,	Shanks,
Buckner,	Jewett,	Sloan,
Bullington,	Kelly,	Small,
Burleigh,	Kellogg,	Smart,
Butler, Mass.,	Kendall,	Smith, N. Y.,
Caldwell,	Knapp,	Southard,
Cason,	Lamar,	Speer,
Clark, Mo.,	Landers,	Stanard,
Clarke, N. Y.,	Lawrence,	Standeford,
Conger,	Lawson,	Stark weather,
Coburn,	Leach,	Stone,
Comingo,	Lowndes,	Storm,
Cook,	Luttrell,	Swann,
Corwin,	Magee,	Sypher,
Cox,	Marshall,	Thomas, Va.,
Tramer,	McLean,	Thomas, Ill.,
Crittenden,	Mialkin,	Tyner,
Crossland,	Mills,	Vance,
Dasford,	Moore,	Wallace,
Davis,	Morrison,	Wells,
Dawes,	Neal,	Wheeler,
Eames,	Niblack,	Wood,
Durham,	Niles,	Whitehead,
Eames,	Nunn,	White, Pa.,
Eden,	O'Brien,	Whitthorne,
Eyre,	O'Neill,	Willard, Vt.,
Giddings,	Orth,	Wilie,
Gunckel,	Page,	Wolf,
Hale, Me.,	Parker, N. H.,	Wood,
Hamilton,	Parker, Mo.,	Woodford,
	Pendleton,	Young, Ky.—146.
	Perry,	

Mr. NEGLEY, in voting "aye," said he did so in respect for the views of his constituents, but that personally he was opposed to several of the provisions of the bill.

Mr. DAWES moved that the subject be sent to a new Conference Committee. Agreed to—yeas 138, nays 48.

The Speaker announced the following as the Conference Committee on the part of the House, Messrs. Dawes, McCreary and Marshall.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES in the chair, on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

At 5:45 P. M. the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, recommended that the Senate disagree to the House amendments of the House to the Geneva Award bill, and that the House be asked for a Committee of Conference thereon. Agreed to, and the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the Senate bill to prescribe the terms for writs of error on certain criminal cases. Passed.

He also reported unfavorably on sundry bills amendatory of the act for the final disposal of causes in certain cases from State Courts, in relation to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States in certain cases, and amendatory to the act to further the administration of justice—and the bills were indefinitely postponed.

He also reported favorably a substitute for the House bill regulating the removal of causes from State Courts to the Circuit Courts of the United States.

Mr. THURMAN moved to strike out the eleventh section of the bill, which authorizes the service of process upon the agent of the defendant in any civil suit not affecting the title to real estate, where the defendant or his cause was finally struck out. The amendment was adopted. Mr. Hamlin's proposition, giving preference to discharged soldiers and sailors and their widowed relatives, was agreed to without division.

Mr. KELLOGG offered an amendment similar to that offered by Mr. Hanson on Saturday, requiring heads of Executive departments to prescribe rules and regulations governing appointments to office. The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 99 to 58. It read as follows: And it shall be the duty of the officer at the head of each Executive department of the Government, in the appointment of all officers, clerks and employés in the service of the United States, to prescribe and publish rules for ascertaining the fitness and capacity of persons for appointments at his disposal, or made under his authority, and to make such appointments from the persons who have the highest qualifications of honesty, efficiency and fidelity, and in no case from persons of more party or political preference only to those who have additional qualifications of honesty, efficiency and fidelity; and no appointment to the naval service of the United States, or to the widow, wife, daughter, sister or mother of such person, shall be made by the head of either duty to make such appointment as equitably as practicable from qualified persons representing themselves from the several Congressional districts, and with reference to their population, and upon the removal of any appointee, the reason for such removal shall be stated on the records of the department where service was rendered.

On a point of order raised by Mr. HALE, of Maine, the second section, relating to rules for paying to the Chickasaw Indians the arrears of interest which accrued during the rebellion and remained unpaid on the Commercial and Arkansas State bonds, to the amount of $251,000, was stricken out.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, moved to strike out the third section of the bill, which provides for paying some two million dollars to the Choctaws and Chickasaw nations, in conformity with an act passed by the twenty-first Congress, in March, 1850, as the price of some ten million acres of land in Mississippi, ceded by those Indians to the United States in 1830.

Mr. GARFIELD, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, sustained the motion to strike out the section, on the ground, chiefly, that appropriation bills were not the place for the allowance or payment of claims, that it was unfair to other claimants to select one particular claim and put it into an appropriation bill, and he reminded the Committee that this was the last of the twelve regular appropriation bills, and that in not one of them could be found a single private claim. He therefore hoped the Committee would pursue the same policy, and not allow this last appropriation bill to be an exception to the rule. Whatever justice there was in the claim itself, a question which he declined to discuss, this was not the proper place for allowing it.

Mr. PARKER, of Missouri, opposed the motion. He said if this claim were urged by a nation that had power to hold this nation accountable, the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations would be heard talking of national honesty; but here was a nation unable to hold this government to accountability, and, therefore, its just demand was to be postponed. As to the question of including claims in general appropriation bills, he referred to the

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1874.

A DEMOCRATIC paper out in Iowa hoists the names of Senators THURMAN and BAYARD for the Presidential and Vice Presidential nomination of 1876. BAYARD is the chivalrous knight who wants to repeal the Constitutional amendments and restore slavery.

HERE is another immaculate apostle of public morality suddenly brought to grief. A prominent "Reform" candidate for Congress, in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, district, has just been indicted by the grand jury of the United States District Court for alleged connection with some "irregularities" in a distillery near Madison, in that State. What is the class which usually cries "stop thief" the loudest?

THE real estate market is reported dull and declining in New York, San Francisco, Boston, Baltimore, and, indeed, in most of the principal cities of the Union; a fact which indicates that throughout the country real estate is passing through one of those stages of depression that have occurred periodically in our history. The movement of real estate prices has always been in undulations.

A PHILADELPHIA paper affirms that there is at this moment more unemployed skilled and common labor in Pennsylvania than was ever known to be the case, and the Director of the United State Mint says the defeat of the Conference Currency bill in the House will oblige a great many rolling mills, factories and furnaces to stop, and that there will be great embarrassment among the leading industries of the State and country if nothing more is done with the finances than has already been the case. The outlooking is not encouraging.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* states, with reference to the outcry made by the *Tribune*, *World*, and other Democratic papers with regard to the overthrow of the mis-called Civil Service "reform," that of the eight or nine hundred men in the employ of the Custom House in that city, fifty have held office for over forty years; seventy-five for over thirty years; one hundred for over twenty-five years; two hundred for over twenty, and three hundred for over fifteen years. And yet these papers, and their lesser echoes in other places, would have the people believe that every Custom House in the country is turned inside out at least once a year to provide places for new favorites. It was a bogus "reform," and we have no tears to shed over its death and burial.

THE well-known temperance reformer, Dr. DIO LEWIS, recently paid a visit to Maine, for the purpose of instituting some personal inquiries into the practical operations of its Prohibitory Liquor law. He states that he did not come upon a single place in any part of the State where liquor was openly sold, yet he satisfied himself that the "consumption of drinks" in that State is enormous, the traffic having merely been "driven under cover." At Bangor, he was told by an earnest prohibitionist that there were three hundred places where liquor was sold within the city limits. Inasmuch as Bangor has only some fifteen thousand inhabitants, this gives a rum shop for every fifty persons. The plain lesson to be derived from this is, that any general enforcement of a prohibitory law, in any State, is absolutely impossible, unless backed by a general prohibitory public sentiment. And yet there are well-meaning people in our own Commonwealth who propose to tread, this fall, an exactly similar impracticable road towards temperance reform. They are merely toiling away at the stone of SISYPHUS.

A BOY has escaped the gallows in a very singular way in the State of New York; indeed, the case is probably unique. CHARLES EGGLER, in last April, on a farm in Cayuga county, where he was a common laborer, murdered a young woman named ETTIE CONKLING. He fled after committing the crime, but was soon arrested, when he charged the dead girl as alleging however that he had done it in self-defence. His statement was that, a quarrel having arisen between him and the girl, she rushed upon him with a butcher's knife, and that he seized the knife and stabbed her with it. EGGLER was found guilty and sentenced to death. The case was taken to the Court of Appeals, which confirmed the sentence. Governor DIX refused to interfere—either to pardon or commute the sentence—and the fifth of June was the day fixed for the exention. EGGLER's attorney, C. D. JACKSON, then examined closely the extradition treaty between Germany and the United States, in the hope of finding some provision by which his client, who is a German, might be rescued from the gallows. He did find that the treaty contains a stipulation, according to which German subjects convicted here of a crime may be delivered over to Germany for punishment. Mr. JACKSON went to Washington and had an interview on the subject with Baron von SCHLOEZER, the German Ambassador, who declared himself willing to assume the responsibility of sending EGGLER to Germany for punishment, if Governor DIX would release and commit the boy to his charge. The Governor at once agreed, and granted EGGLER a conditional pardon, whereupon the Sheriff of Cayuga county took him to New York, where he is now, guarded by the police, on his way to the Fatherland. As EGGLER, when he committed the crime, was not yet seventeen, he cannot be punished with death by the German law; his punishment will probably be prolonged imprisonment in Baden, his native country.

A POLITICAL DAY DREAM.

In forecasting the triumph of the Democratic party at the next Presidential election, the New York *World* reckons upon the aid of the German vote with a quite beautiful simplicity of faith. It lately contained a tabular statement in illustration of its childlike dream, which must have been compiled in a editorial brain, closely resembling that of the Hannah in the fable, who counted her chickens before they were hatched. According to the census of 1870, said the organ substantially, there were nearly a million persons of German birth inhabiting the ten States of the West. Counting in the children born of German parents in this country, the number of the German element would amount to a million and a quarter or one tenth of the entire population. And then the *World* went on to show that in seven of the ten Western States the Germans hold in their hands the balance of political power. In other words, if in 1870 they had put forth all their strength and voted together as one man, they could have decided the result of the election in seven Western States, while in three others they would have exerted an important influence on the result. Two tabular presentments of figures make the fact sufficiently clear to the humblest capacity. In 1870 the Germans were largely Republican and voted with the Republican party, but, says the *World*, most of the Germans of the West have left the Republican party. Hence, concludes the organ, in 1876 eighty-two electoral votes, which at the last election were cast for GRANT, will be given to the opposition candidate, and these with the electoral votes of the Democratic States of the South, will make up a majority for the Democratic candidate, without the votes of New York, Connecticut, New Hampshire and the Pacific States.

It appears worth while to show the Republican of inquiring mind how easily the revolution is to be accomplished. The *World* taking for granted that the Western Germans have become Democrats, is full of confidence that they will remain steadfast in their new faith. Why should they not remain faithful? is the silent query of the *World*, which it answers with the remark that, so long as the Democratic party continues true to its principles and tolerates no corrupt elements in its ranks, the fidelity of its German adherents is a matter course.

This speculation would be more alarming to anxious Republicans, if they were able to discern more clearly what are the principles of the Democratic party as well as which guaranty of political purity, it is possible to find either in its history or in its present constitution. Besides, the *World* is evidently ill informed respecting the tendency of opinion among the Germans of the West. The *Taeglicher Cleveland Anzeiger*, commenting on its imaginative calculations, asserts that the New York organ is grossly in error when it assumes that most of the Western Germans have left the Republican party and have gone over bag and baggage to the Democratic party. The supposition implies, it says, utter ignorance of the meaning of recent German partisan movements in certain parts of the West, ascribing them to causes which were not concerned in them at all. For example, says the *Anzeiger*, those German Republicans who, in Chicago, Cincinnati and Cleveland, have lately acted independantly of their party, who voted, in some instances, with German Democrats for a ticket got up in opposition to the prevailing temperance nuisance, have not thereby become Democrats or placed themselves under the Democratic party whip. Very far from it. No political question or subject was involved in the election. They broke loose for the time from their party bonds simply because under them they did not find the interests at hazard in the pending election represented in accordance with their convictions. In the selection of their candidate they did not look at or care for the political complexion of the man, but regarded only his position relative to the burning question of the day, the question of personal, industrial and religious freedom. The same course, the *Anzeiger* thinks, will in all probability be taken in the future by German Republicans. In other words, if the *Anzeiger* judges correctly, the German Republicans of the West will disregard all the old party lines whenever they have an opportunity of vindicating by their vote those personal rights and liberties which seem to them assailed by certain movements of the time. In conclusion, says the *Anzeiger*, so long as the Democratic party stands in its old tracks, refusing to give up its old Bourbon principles and placing its own partisan interests above the happiness and prosperity of all, it need not expect many recruits from the ranks of the German Republicans.

Remarks in the strain of the foregoing are very common in the German Republican papers of the West. While they hold out little if any prospect of Democratic accession, they indicate in a powerful element of the population the prevalence of a sentiment which some of our zealous "reformers" may think a subject not unworthy of reflection. To people who think it is hardly necessary to point out the lesson suggested, unless we may recall the familiar truth that reform by the excess of its labors sometimes counteracts its own aims.

EXTRA JUDICIAL SWEARING.

An item just now going the round of the press represents a gentleman prominent in the religious circles of Chicago as having in a moment of irritation indulged in what is called a profane expletive. Having occasion to assert a certain purpose with particular force, he said—but perhaps we may take for granted that the well informed reader already knows what he said. It was one of those exceedingly mild oaths which "profane swearers" of the class for which tracts are written and published, are wont to despise and reject for their weakness. In apology for the Chicago sinner, some benevolent or sympathetic scribe has already reminded the censorious public of the admirable historical precedents which might be alleged in palliation of a single transgression of the kind in question. Thus WASHINGTON swore at Monmouth when he saw General CHARLES LEE in retreat without orders or need. We have also heard of a truly religious sea captain of Newburyport who fully convinced by experience that sailors could not be ruled without oaths, used to swear on principle. It soon appeared, however, that in becoming religious he had lost the power of cursing with the proper emphasis, and at length his sailors told him that he might leave off the practice, as they had resolved to spare him a duty which evidently cost him painful effort. By the way, this captain's original belief in the potency of oaths in command seems to be one of the commonest delusions. There can hardly be a doubt that many, perhaps most of the men who garnish their speech with ear-splitting oaths seem to entertain a superstitious regard for such appendages to their discourse as not mere rhetorical decorations but as something more. They are supposed to impart vigor to speech and to imply unusual vigor in the speaker. Doubtless, oaths accasionally used under certain circumstances have served to make speech effective. LONGINUS if we rightly remember, quotes an oath from an oration of DEMOSTHENES as a noble illustration of the sublime. ERSKINE also, the celebrated advocate, once succeeded in producing a powerful impression on the minds of a jury by a mere oath. We may add that the success in one or two instances led ERSKINE into the fatal error of fancying that the artifice could be frequently employed with advantage. But presently the only effect was to disgust both court and jury. Hence the contemporary poet's allusion to the illustrious barrister as the orator

"Whose oaths are rhetoric and who swears for fame."

Probably the commonness of the habit of swearing in good society in those days kept him from perceiving how difficult a weapon he undertook to wield, as to persons who do not habitually indulge in profane language, there is hardly any practice which seems more disgusting or silly than the practice of swearing. In order to take offense at the practice and to feel pity or contempt for one who indulges in it, one need not be devout, or even religious. In fact, nothing but custom, familiarity with the absurd habit enables any man of sense or education to regard it with any measure of indulgence. So far from imparting energy and vivacity to speech, it is really a discarding of rational speech, a substitution of interjections or signs of emotion for the most part inappropriate for the words fitly chosen, well arranged and luminous which express the thought and sentiment of a rational being. Mr. EMERSON in one of his earlier works having shown sin to be holiness in the process of making, discovered in common swearing a popular recognition of the infinite. If there is any truth in this transcendental view of the subject, the American people are exceedingly devoted to the infinite, among them the infinite being is recognized with a frequency and emphasis hardly anywhere else surpassed or equalled. Even little boys in their first pair of pantaloons may here be heard swearing with an elaboration and ingenuity of blasphemy simply frightful. Of course it is mere imitation with them: they do not believe what they say. But they are forming a habit which may cling to them in spite of earnest efforts to get rid of it. It is a repulsive habit, to say the least of it, and though getting into evil repute among us as it has long been in Europe, its departure might be hastened with much advantage to our national credit for intelligence as well as religion.

A VERDICT against the Western Union Telegraph Company has just been rendered in the New York Marine Court for $242, at the suit of A. B. Claflin and others. The amount is unimportant compared with the principle involved. The plaintiff's clerk handed to a telegraph operator a message to one of their salesmen then travelling South, worded as follows: "Atlantic P twelve D, twelve one half off trade." In the transmission of the dispatch the *D* was changed to *B*, and in consequence, the salesman, after inquiring at the office in Portage City of the operator if A were correct, sold 20 bales of A sheeting, being the best quality, at 12 cents per yard, the price at the time being two cents higher, making a loss to plaintiff of $300, for which, with interest, this suit is brought to recover.

The defence was that it was a cypher message and was not repeated as it should have been under the conditions printed upon the company's blanks, and that the salesman was negligent in selling at a price lower than had been known for years. The verdict, however, was rendered against the company, as above stated.

THE ABSENCE OF SECTARIANISM has been developed in a high degree in the endowments to Cornell University. The gifts to the College show that the friends of the institution are found among many sects, and some of them in none. Mr. Cornell, it is said, is by education a Quaker; Mr. Sage, who has given $300,000, is a Congregationalist; Mr. McGraw, who Willard given about $150,000, is a Methodist; Mr. Hiram Sibley, who has given $90,000, is an Episcopalian of the Evangelical school; and Broad Church sentiments are represented by an anonymous gift of $100,000; Goldwin Smith, who has given both work and money to the institution from the first, is a member of the Church of England, while Willetts, who gave the Mathematical Library, is a Baptist; the gentleman who founded the University Religious Lecturership, belongs to no Church, and Joseph Seligman and his friends, who have established a professorship of Hebrew and Oriental literature and history, are of the Jewish faith.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the California and Texas Railway Construction Company, held at Philadelphia, the following Board of Directors were elected for the ensuing year: W. E. Wafers, Baltimore; J. W. McCullough, Pittsburgh; H. G. Stebbins and George E. Quintard, New York; J. E. Brown, Atlanta; H. H. Houston, Matthew Baird, W. G. Audenried and Frank S. Bond, Philadelphia; John McManus, Reading; Alfred Gaith, Cincinnati; Silas F. Miller, W. C. Hall and W. C. Hite, Louisville; D. S. Smith, York, Pa.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

What it Means.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

The legal-tender currency in circulation amounts to $382,000,000, and the fractional currency to $47,000,000. As General Grant proposes to withdraw both and allow no paper circulation under $10, we have here an aggregate of $429,000,000 to be extinguished. If it be funded in five per cent. gold bonds the interest would amount to $21,450,000 annually, increasing the total interest to some $111,000,000. There would be no other way than this of extinguishing the notes, as to raise that much additional revenue for the purpose would have been impossible even under the tremendous pressure of the war taxes. The proposition, then, simply amounts to an increase of this annual load of interest to the extent stated.

The present Congress, like its predecessor, has been ardently endeavoring to reduce the public expenditures and bring down the army and diminishing the civil service, and bringing all branches of the government gradually down to a lower scale of expenses. A reduction to the sum of $21,450,000 would be considered quite an achievement, in view of the difficulties encountered in the performance of such a task. Instead of which the President proposes a permanent increase in the annual expenditures to that amount, for no public service at all except to get rid of a currency that is admitted to be the best and most reliable we ever had.

Of course, in order to bear this additional burden, the revenues must be increased in some way, and that can only be done by new taxation, which is accordingly intimated in the President's memorandum. Those, therefore, who so readily shout for the withdrawal of the national paper currency are advocates of higher taxes, whether they admit it or not, and as the most of them have very little property to tax probably they have the more ready to vote any other people. The restoration of the income tax has been already proposed, and the most earnest efforts have been made to reduce the taxes on tea and coffee. The bill passed by the House really does tax all sales of gold, silver, stocks and bonds, and if the currency is to be funded there must, as a matter of course, be some sort of new taxes, for the government must have money.

To hands unused to dealing with fiscal topics on a large scale, the repeal of the legal-tender act seems a mere change in the standard of value, so that greenbacks will be received at so much less in terms of gold being at so much premium. But the immediate effect of all such changes is that the entire creditor class demand payment in coin. When Lord LIVERPOOL made a partial decision on the legal-tender act, as far as it went it was for the time the law, and at once millions of dollars of railway and other bonds became subject to the demand for payment in gold. In this city we know of cases in which ground rents and mortgages were made the bases of demands for payment in coin in the same way, applying this generally, we can see what a revolution the change would work. In this city the mortgages and ground rents extant amount to $25,000,000, $30,000,000, and what they must be in the whole republic we leave the reader to imagine. Such legal contracts are liable to bring on some extortionate demands. The gold premium is now about 10¼. What would it be with this enormous demand suddenly precipitated upon the entire business of the country, with probably $500,000,000 in gold demanded and not more than $150,000,000 in the country to meet it with?

Can any one imagine that a creditor having a legal right to demand gold, when gold is at a premium, would fail to do it? All experience proves that the scarcer any kind of currency becomes the more desperately everybody grasps at it. And hence the New York *Post*, a bullionist paper, speaks of the President's plan of resumption as a proposal to put off the roof instead of descending by the stairs. Of all the experiments that ever have been tried with our American financial system, this seems the wildest, the most crudest, the most utterly reckless of the condition and necessities of the country and of the probable consequences. Indeed, the President himself seems to be uneasy about it, for he says that discussion of the subject might change his views.

Another point is worthy of notice. The suppression of all notes under $10 seems in itself a simple matter. But it necessitates a circulation of $600,000,000 of coin continually. Even without resumption we use $100,000,000 in gold and silver. The abrasion from constant handling has become a serious item. But with 50,000,000 of people incessantly handling coin, the abrasion would soon very seriously diminish the entire mass. Who is to bear this loss? A proposition has been made that the government shall bear it, in which case so much per annum must be added to the regular taxation to meet the loss on coinage. Without any action on the part of a government to debase the currency the debasement is constantly taking place. A coin currency, therefore, so far from offering any advantages over a sound national paper currency, would not to have anywhere the stability and uniformity of the latter. Labonlaye supported the motion for urgency. He said recent events had shown the dangers of a provisional condition. A monarchy was impossible. An empire would only lead to invasion and the oppression of France. A republic was a government of all, for all and by all. Government would inspire the country with confidence.

Gen. Chanqarnier, of the Right Center and Rand Dunal, of the Right, opposed the motion.

M. Dekerdnel, of the Right, warned the members that if the majority of the Assembly was changed Marshal MacMahon might consider it his duty to resign the presidency.

A vote was then taken on the motion for "urgency" and it was agreed to—yeas 343; nays 341. All the ministers voted against it, but in their capacity as members of the Assembly only, the motion not being made a ministerial question.

Urgency having been declared, the bill was referred to the committee of thirty.

La Rochefoucaulde, Duke de Besscria, of the Extreme Right, then introduced a resolution in substance as follows, which was read amid profound silence: "The Assembly declares that, as the government of France is a monarchy, the throne belongs to the head of the House of France, that Marshal MacMahon may assume the title of 'Lieutenant of the Kingdom,' and that the national institution shall be determined by an agreement between the King and the national representatives." Great excitement followed the reading of the resolution.

Ly Rochefoucaulde moved that it be referred to the Committee of Thirty. The motion was rejected by a majority of five votes. The ministers, with the exception of Tailhaud, voted against it. The Assembly then adjourned until to-morrow.

It is stated that Duke Broglie has resigned his position as Ambassador to Great Britain before introducing the resolution. The Bonapartist Deputies held a conference before to-day's session, and came to the conclusion that it would be of no use to introduce any counter motion against the Left Center.

FOREST OF FONTAINBLEAU ON FIRE.

LONDON, June 16—3 A. M.—Dispatches from Paris brings the rumor that a portion of the forest of Fontainbleau is on fire.

Spain.

CONCHA TO ATTACK ESTELLA.

MADRID, June 15.—The rumors of the evacuation of Estella by the Carlists are not confirmed. General Concha is preparing to attack the town immediately at three different points.

Italy.

THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS.

ROME, June 15.—The American pilgrims are highly pleased with their reception here. The Pope has blessed the banner sent by Georgetown College to be presented at the shrine of the Virgin of Loretto. Some of the pilgrims are going to Venice, to attend the Catholic Congress now in session there.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

Capture of a Man with Some Serious Charges Against Him.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., June 17, 1874.

A man giving the name of Don Milton, from Washington City, was arrested at Freeport to-day for committing a burglary at Homer. He is said to be the same man who robbed Dr. Miller and others in this county. It is also said that he robbed stores in Leechburgand Apollo last night.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON D. C., June 16, 1874.

Civil Rights Bill Immovable.

A number of very important bills on the Speaker's table are not likely to be reached at the present session, as the Civil Rights bill blocks the way, and its opponents will not permit the House to go to business on the table, unless action on that bill is excepted. Mr. Dawes tried it again to-day, but failed, one or two Republicans having objected to making an exception of the Civil Rights bill. Fearing that his motion might be misinterpreted, he then wanted to include that bill. This was met with objections from the Democratic side, and he was compelled to abandon the business.

Passage of the Bankrupt Bill.

The House this afternoon concurred in the conference report in the Bankrupt bill, but with manifest reluctance. A large majority of the members are in favor of absolute repeal, but, convinced that the Senate is not, they accepted some amendments curing glaring defects in the old law. There is at least something gained, but had the conference report been rejected, the law, with all its evils, must have remained on the statute book. The most important amendment was that reducing the fees to one-half the amount now allowed.

Recognition of Cuban Belligerency.

It has been stated to-night that a proclamation recognizing Cuban belligerency, prepared and signed by the President during the Virginius complications, but withheld in consequence of the peaceable solution of the difficulty, is again a subject of consideration. The indifference of the Spanish government to her promises respecting affairs in Cuba, and the continued successes of the revolutionary forces on the Island, it is said, how call for action. It is understood that it is proposed to issue the original proclamation, and a question has arisen as to whether it would take effect upon the date of publication or of signature. It is stated that an opinion has been asked on the subject.

Prepayment of Newspaper Postage.

The Senate to-day adopted the clause in the Postoffice appropriation bill providing for the prepayment of postage at the office of publication of all newspapers and periodicals sent through the mails. The Postmaster General complains that, under the present system, not more than one-half the postage is collected.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1874.

The Postoffice Appropriation Bill,

as finally passed to-day, extended the taking effect of the clause requiring prepayment of postage on newspapers and periodicals, to January next. Provisions were also incorporated allowing the *Congressional Record* to go free, and public documents to be postage-paid at the place of delivery. Not much is expected from the bill.

No Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The delay in the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury occasions no little speculation as to the cause. Sawyer vacated his desk last Saturday. It is understood that the position was offered to John Allison, Register of the Treasury, but was declined, as that gentleman prefers to remain at the head of his important bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1874.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

The Committee of Investigation of District of Columbia Affairs, have made their report. They are of the opinion that the Board of Public Works adopted erroneous, and, in its results, a vicious method of letting contracts. They condemn the loose manner in which the business generally was conducted. The total debt of the District is fixed at nearly twenty millions. Recommendation is made that, for the protection of the government, some unvarying rule be established for the ascertainment of what the several railway companies contribute toward the expenses of the District. The committee are convinced that the accounts of the Board of Public Works were unreliable and incomplete, that the provisions of the law requiring their verification were not complied with according to their letter and spirit. The committee recommend the appropriation of one million dollars to place the government of the District on a cash basis as to current expenditures, and that the Board of Public Executive, the Secretary of the District, the Legislative Assembly, Board of Public Works and the office of Delegate in Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1874.

The House Tariff bill is amended by the Senate Finance Committee in the following particulars: The act is to take effect on the 1st of July, 1874. The words "in value" are inserted in the silk section to determine the dutiable rate of silk mixed goods. The duty on still wines is made 40 cents per gallon in casks, and $1 60 per dozen in cases; the two per cent. allowance for breakage and leakage is stricken out. Hops are stricken out, leaving the duty at present existing at the mouth of the Mississippi. Muriate of potassa, 4 cents per pound, instead of 4½ as fixed by the House. Macaroni and vermicelli, 9 cents per pound, instead of 3 and 5. Tin plates 1 10, instead of 1¼ per pound. The provision permitting the return of empty grain bags free of duty is stricken out. Teas, exclusively for seed purposes, and quicksilver are stricken from the free list. The Committee on Finance propose to strike out the section allowing grocers to sell one hundred dollars, worth a year directly to consumers without paying the tax; also the section taxing one twentieth of one per cent. all sales of coin, stocks, bonds, bullion etc.,

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

THE LEFT CENTER VICTORIOUS—"URGENCY" FOR CONSTITUTIONAL BILL VOTED —A BOMBSHELL FROM THE MONARCHISTS.

PARIS, June 15.—The Chamber of the Assembly to-day was crowded with deputies and spectators. Casimere Percel introduced the Constitutional bill prepared by the Left Center and moved that its consideration be declared "urgent." He said the country demanded the termination of the Provisional State. He urged a union against Bonapartism and demagogues. The speaker was frequently interrupted by the Right and warmly applauded by the Left.

Labonlaye supported the motion for urgency. He said recent events had shown the dangers of a provisional condition. A monarchy was impossible. An empire would only lead to invasion and the oppression of France. A republic was a government of all, for all and by all. Government would inspire the country with confidence.

Gen. Chanqarnier, of the Right Center and Rand Dunal, of the Right, opposed the motion.

M. Dekerdnel, of the Right, warned the members that if the majority of the Assembly was changed Marshal MacMahon might consider it his duty to resign the presidency.

A vote was then taken on the motion for "urgency" and it was agreed to—yeas 343; nays 341. All the ministers voted against it, but in their capacity as members of the Assembly only, the motion not being made a ministerial question.

Urgency having been declared, the bill was referred to the committee of thirty.

La Rochefoucaulde, Duke de Besscria, of the Extreme Right, then introduced a resolution in substance as follows, which was read amid profound silence: "The Assembly declares that, as the government of France is a monarchy, the throne belongs to the head of the House of France, that Marshal MacMahon may assume the title of 'Lieutenant of the Kingdom,' and that the national institution shall be determined by an agreement between the King and the national representatives." Great excitement followed the reading of the resolution.

Ly Rochefoucaulde moved that it be referred to the Committee of Thirty. The motion was rejected by a majority of five votes. The ministers, with the exception of Tailhaud, voted against it. The Assembly then adjourned until to-morrow.

It is stated that Duke Broglie has resigned his position as Ambassador to Great Britain before introducing the resolution. The Bonapartist Deputies held a conference before to-day's session, and came to the conclusion that it would be of no use to introduce any counter motion against the Left Center.

FOREST OF FONTAINBLEAU ON FIRE.

LONDON, June 16—3 A. M.—Dispatches from Paris brings the rumor that a portion of the forest of Fontainbleau is on fire.

Spain.

CONCHA TO ATTACK ESTELLA.

MADRID, June 15.—The rumors of the evacuation of Estella by the Carlists are not confirmed. General Concha is preparing to attack the town immediately at three different points.

Italy.

THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS.

ROME, June 15.—The American pilgrims are highly pleased with their reception here. The Pope has blessed the banner sent by Georgetown College to be presented at the shrine of the Virgin of Loretto. Some of the pilgrims are going to Venice, to attend the Catholic Congress now in session there.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

The Party in Vermont, Indiana and Illinois.

Fearless Utterances on Live Issues.

THE PLATFORMS AND TICKETS.

Speech of Senator Logan at Springfield.

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, June 17.—The Republican State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer, was held here to-day. The Convention organized by the election of H. H. Powers, Chairman; George R. Chapman and O. M. Stone, Secretaries, and one Vice President from each Congressional district.

THE TICKET.

Judge Peck was nominated for Governor, Lyman G. Hinckley, for Lieutenant Governor, and John C. Page for Treasurer.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were adopted affirming adhesion to the principles of the Republican party; declaring that it alone can be relied upon to maintain and preserve the great results of the overthrow of the rebellion, that the cause of the Union and its noble defenders is sacred and ought to be kept in view as the pole star of the future progress of the Republic; approving the administration of President Grant; strongly favoring the early resumption of specie payments; thanking the President for his veto of the Finance bill, and declaring that tax and tariff laws ought to be framed so as to aid in the promotion and protection of American industry. The last resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That we favor all proper and prudent measures for the improvement of internal communication between the different parts of our common country, and especially in opening to a larger commerce the line of water communication created by union between the Northwest and the Atlantic through the great lakes and the valley of Lake Champlain.

Adjourned.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 17.—The Republican State Convention assembled in the Academy of Music at ten o'clock this morning. The Convention was called to order by William Wallace, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Witherow. The Committee on Organization, appointed by the district conventions, reported the list of officers and selection of committees, reported through their chairman, for President of the Convention, General Ben. Harrison, of Indianapolis; one Vice President for each Congressional district; Colonel R. S. Robertson, of Fort Wayne, Principal Secretary, and one Assistant for each district; also a Committee on Resolutions of one from each Congressional district, with Hon. Richard W. Thompson, of Vigo, as Chairman. The report was unanimously adopted. Full delegations from every county in the State reported, numbering in all nineteen hundred and five.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Nominations for State officers being next in order, the present State officers were nominated for re-election by acclamation, as follows: For Secretary of State, W. W. Curry; for Auditor of the State, James A. Wildman; for Treasurer of the State, John B. Glover; for Attorney General, James C. Denny; for Judge of the Supreme Court, Andrew L. Osborne. The only ballot taken was for the office of Superintendent of Public Instructions, resulting in the selection of John M. Bloss, of New Albany, on the second ballot.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Hon. R. W. Thompson, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then made the following report:

The Republican party appeals with pride and confidence to its past history in proof of its fidelity to the principles of free government, and its devotion to the country, in peace and war. These principles and the measures growing out of them, have been stamped with the public approval, and there is no tint of suspicion now resting upon its honor as a party. It has so conducted public affairs that, at the last Presidential election, one of its members was chosen the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, thereby leaving that party no other hope of further success than may be found in a return to the original and abandoned organization, or in negative hostility to the measures it has solemnly approved. It recognizes that the fact that by Local option in the several States will exist in reference to the details of public policy, and does not seek or expect uniform legislation concerning the regulation of all such details. Unity in fundamental principles is all that can reasonably be expected in a country like this, where the people are largely divided in their pursuits. Unlike the Democratic party, it lays no claim to political infallibility, but it does claim that it has shown itself both ready and competent to resist all wrong and oppression, to restrain injustice, to remove the public ills when they are known to exist, to condemn the conduct of faithless and dishonest agents, to detect and expose abuses in the administration of the government, even when practiced by its professed supporters. It has never failed in the work of reform, when shown to be necessary. No officer detected in corruption has escaped its condemnation, no matter what party services he may have rendered. It has ever been its purpose to defeat the public will, but regards the people, and not mere party organization as the primary source of all political power. By the Credit Mobilier investigation, the repeal of the salary grab, by the abolition of the corrupting moiety system and of the Sanborn contract, it has shown how readily it pays obedience to the public judgment. By its searching investigation into abuses in the District of Columbia and its prompt condemnation of administrative officers, it has demonstrated its unabated hostility to the demoralizing doctrine, that to the victors belong the spoils of offices. And having thus secured the ends which defines the impeachment and brought the country into its present condition of peace and prosperity, by measures which no party is reckless enough to assail, it has left no practical differences to be settled, except upon mere questions of administrative policy. And yet, it is a progressive party. Wedded to no class and the special interests of no class, but as the party of the people, it suits its policy to the progress of the times, developments which mark the advancing eras of our prosperity.

The Republicans of Indiana, therefore, assembled in State Convention, do hereby declare their unchangeable determination to adhere to all the fundamental principles of the Republican party, as far as its future condition of the country shall require their enforcement. As the Union remains unbroken and the people of all the sections are now bound together as brethren by a common destiny and under a common flag, we favor such measures as shall develope the material resources of every section, and add to all, of every class and condition, full protection in all the just rights of person and property; remove all the acerbities of the past, and restore the nation as the model Republic of the world.

We recognize that as the true policy of government, which shall harmonize all the diversified interests of the country, specifically existing in a country of such vast extent as ours, and as this can be done only by so directing legislation as to secure just protection to every branch of labor and industry, we are in favor of giving preference to those measures which shall recognize agricultural and mechanical pursuits as entitled to the fostering protection and the fullest development; of putting a stop to large grants of the public domain to railroad incorporations, reserving it for settlement and cultivation; of improving the navigation of our great inland rivers; of securing cheap trasportation and profitable markets for the products of agricultural and manufacturing labor; of encouraging such manufactures as shall bring the producer and the consumer in the neighborhood of each other, and thus establish mutual relations between them and those engaged in commerce and the transportation of property; of adjusting the relations between capital and labor, in order that such measures may secure an equitable share of profits; and of holding those in the possession of corporate wealth and privileges to a strict conformity to law, so that by these combined influences the people of all varied pursuits may be united together in the common purpose of preserving the honor of the nation and developing the immense resources of every section of the Union and advancing the social and material prosperity of all its industrial and laboring classes.

We are in favor of such legislation on the question of the finances, as shall make national banking free and shall furnish the country with such an additional amount of currency as may be necessary to meet the wants of the agricultural, industrial and commercial industries of the country, to be distributed between the sections according to population, and such as is consistent with the credit and honor of the nation, will avoid the possibility of permitting capitalists and combinations of capital to control the currency of the country.

We are in favor of such a revision of our patent right laws, as shall destroy the oppressive monopoly incident to the present system and shall regulate and control the manufacture, use and sale of patent rights strictly upon the basis of right of the inventor, consumer and manufacturer.

The Republican party continues to express its gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic for the patriotism, courage and self-sacrifice with which they gave themselves to the preservation of the country during the late civil war, and will especially recognize the service of the enlisted men, by favoring the extension from time to time as the ability of the government will permit, of the pension and bounty laws.

In the opinion of this convention, intemperance is an evil against which society has a right to protect itself; that our whole system of legislation, throughout all the history of the State, has asserted and maintained this right, and it cannot now be surrendered even without yielding up that fundamental principle of American government which places the power of passing laws in the hands of a majority. Therefore, we are in favor of such legislation as will give a majority of the people the right to determine for themselves, in their respective towns, townships or wards, whether the sale of intoxicating liquors for use as a beverage shall be permitted therein, and such as will hold the vender responsible for all damages resulting from such sales.

We favor the enactment of a law limiting the power of Township trustees, County Commissioners and municipal authorities to assess taxes and increase township, county and municipal indebtedness.

Inasmuch as great abuses have grown up under our present system of fees and salaries, we demand such legislation as will so reduce and regulate all fees and salaries as will allow no more than a fair and just compensation for services rendered.

We look with pride and satisfaction upon our common school system, and regard its unvidient fund as a sacred trust to be faithfully and honestly administered, so that all the children of the State may be educated in the duties of citizenship and thereby become the better able to perpetuate our popular institutions, and whosoever shall seek to strike it down or to impair its usefulness, will meet our ceaseless and unrelenting opposition.

We have entire confidence in the integrity and honor of the President of the United States, and our Senators and Republican Representatives in Congress are entitled to our thanks for the zeal with which they have represented the principles of the Republican party during the present session of Congress, and the Republicans of Indiana view with especial pride and hearty approval, the course of Senators Morton and Pratt and the fidelity and ability with which they have represented the sentiments of the people of this State.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted unanimously as the platform of the Convention. On motion, three cheers were given for the platform, after which the Convention was briefly addressed by Colonel Thompson, and adjourned.

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 17.—The Republican State Convention met at noon today and effected a temporary organization by the election of Thomas A. Boyd, of Fulton county, temporary President, and E. B. Bostwick and J. H. Kellogg Secretaries. After the appointment of the usual committees the Convention took a recess till two P. M.

The Convention reassembled at two P. M. and effected a permanent organization by the election of Hon. E. M. Cullom, of this city, as President, with one Vice President from each Congressional district, and Daniel Shepherd, of Cook, Secretary, with several assistance. The Committee, on the State Central Committee submitted a report, which was accepted.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Convention proceeded to ballot for candidates for State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction, and after several ballots, nominated Thomas M. Ridgeway, of Gallatin, for State Treasurer, and W. B. Powell, of Kane, for Superintendent

name was engraved on it when the watch was new.

Mrs. Amanda Welsh, sworn—Mrs. Hamnett, deceased was my sister; she owned a breast pin. Pin shown. This was her pin; I have seen her wear it; she got it about nine years ago; my father bought it in town; I was with them at the time. Miniature and pair of sleeve buttons shown and identified by witness as the property of Mrs. Hamnett. Chain shown.] This is very much like a chain which Mrs. Oliver gave to Mrs. Hamnett. [Pocket-book shown.] I believe this to be my deceased sister's pocket-book; it is just like the one she had.

D. K. Calhoun, recalled—[Pocket-book shown.] This was Mr. Hamnett's pocket-book; saw it on the day of April's and Fouts' coming to assessments.

J. W. Quirk, sworn—Am a police officer in Allegheny; was on duty in April and May last; on the first day of May I was informed by Mr. Wachter's son that I was wanted at his father's brewery; went there, and the supposed murderer was pointed out to me; I arrested him, and took him to the office. [The witness then identified the two pocket books, rings, breastpin, and other articles which he found on the prisoner, and which have already been referred to as belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Hamnett.]

Cross-examined—The prisoner was very much under the influence of liquor.

At half-past five o'clock the Court adjourned until quarter past nine o'clock this morning.

RAILROAD FACTS.

Adjourned Meeting of the Pennsylvania Company—Abstract of President Scott's Report.

Tuesday the adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Company was concluded at the central office of the company on Penn avenue. Col. T. A. Scott, President, was present. The preceding day, Col. Scott, in company with the Directors, visited and inspected some of the western connections of the Pennsylvania road, and submitted his annual report for the year 1873. The full text of the report is not at present given to the public, but the following abstract, prepared by Mr. W. H. Barnes, presents the leading facts and figures contained in the document:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Earnings for year ending December 31, 1873.....	$9,619,074 34
Expenses (63 3-10 per cent.....	6,007,041 99
Net earnings.....	$3,522,032 37
Rental, interest, &c.....	2,617,177 24
Net profit for year ending December 31, 1873.....	$ 904,855 13
NEW CASTLE AND BEAVER VALLEY RAILROAD.	
Earnings.....	$ 351,089 48
Expenses (45 17-100 per cent).....	158,574 75
Net earnings.....	$ 192,514 73
Rental and interest.....	140,435 70
Net profit.....	$ 52,078 94
LAWRENCE RAILROAD.	
Earnings.....	$ 189,382 32
Expenses (59 86-100 per cent.).....	112,371 05
Net earnings.....	$ 76,911 33
Rental and interest.....	75,752 96
Net profit.....	258 37
ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.	
Earnings.....	$1,165,292 02
Expenses (58 4-10 per cent.).....	680,582 60
Net earnings.....	$ 484,398 74
Rental and interest.....	380,626 00
Net profit.....	$ 103,772 74
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.	
Earnings.....	$3,671,735 25
Expenses.....	1,874,722 15
Net earnings.....	$1,797,013 10
Rental and interest.....	1,377,753 91
Net profit.....	$ 420,259 19
JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.	
Earnings.....	$1,437,576 91
Expenses (69 per cent.).....	991,377 03
Net earnings.....	$ 446,199 88
Rental and interest.....	535,235 64
Deficit for the year.....	$ 89,035 76

There has been an appropriation for betterments on all these lines during the year, as follows:

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.....	$1,985,686 00
Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad.....	14,992 01
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.....	672,872 94
Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad.....	174,945 69

The final results to the Pennsylvania Company, after paying all expenses, rentals, interest, and sinking funds, were

a net profit of.....	$1,238,310 09
Dividends have been paid on preferred and common stock.....	570,000 00
Leaving a balance of.....	$ 668,310 09

The lines are now amply supplied with facilities to meet not only present demands, but also a much increased volume of business, and the condition of the road and equipment will enable the business to be moved with economy and dispatch.

On the Fort Wayne Road forty-nine per cent. of the entire line was relaid with new rail, including six thousand tons of steel rail, and twenty-eight per cent. of the ties were renewed.

On the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad thirty-five per cent. of the line was re-laid with new iron.

In addition to the lines hereinbefore enumerated, and which are operated under leases, this company has also guaranteed, during the past year, on account of the proprietary companies, the Indianapolis and Vincennes Road, the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Railroad, the Toledo, Tiffin and Eastern Railroad, and the completed portion of the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan Railroad.

The Ashtabula line deserves special mention, as furnishing an additional outlet to the lakes, and thereby facilitating the movement of lumber, ore and coal. The harbor has been improved, so that vessels drawing fourteen feet of water can unload at the wharves of the company, and the future prospect of the road developing a lucrative business. There was expended in betterments on this line, in 1873, but a very small amount.

The Toledo line forms a good connection with one of the largest grain depots of the West, by an extremely favorable route, and the road has local advantages which should secure it a large traffic. Special attention is being paid to the increase of its tonnage, and with favorable seasons, &c.

THE LATE J. EDGAR THOMSON.

It is with deep sorrow that your Board has to announce to you the death of Mr. J. Edgar Thomson, the chief executive officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and a member of this Board. His long connection with the railway service of the country, and his high standing in his profession would alone have made his loss to be deeply deplored; but the prominent part taken by him in concentrating those lines of railway known as the Pennsylvania system under one management are especial reasons why your officers and stockholders should testify their deep appreciation of his worth, and place upon record this tribute to his memory.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

A Woman Poisons Herself in an Alderman's Office.

Tuesday Coroner McCallin held an inquest on the body of a woman named Emma Lee, who died yesterday morning at the house of Alexander Kerr, on Forty-fifth street, in the Seventeenth ward. She was the housekeeper of Mr. Kerr, and, it appears, a difficulty occurred between her and her employer on Friday night last, which gave rise to a suit against Kerr for assault and battery, before Alderman Gripp. The hearing took place on Monday morning. Before going to the Alderman's office, the woman went to a druggist's and purchased some arsenic. She then went to the Alderman's office, and, when the case was decided against her, asked for a glass of water. This was furnished and she drank the contents. As she was leaving the office she told the Alderman not to let any one else drink out of that glass, as the effects would be bad. She then went home, and soon afterwards became so ill that a physician was summoned. Dr. J. J. Covert attended her, and when he announced to her that she could not live, she acknowledged to him that she had taken poison, and related how it was done, as already detailed. She stated that she was unmarried, and about twenty-five years of age; that she had a sister named Ella Lee living at Tyrone and a mother living on Broome street, New York. She said also that she would not have taken the poison if she had not supposed it would kill her at once. She died before midnight yesterday morning. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by suicide.

The following letter was left by the deceased, and passed into the hands of the Coroner:

PITTSBURGH, June 13.

To whom it may concern:

I have taken this poison to end my days. I moved this man; he has given me $100 to leave him, but I cannot part from him in life; will in death. I have lied to get this poison. I hope God will forgive me. This is all ——'s fault; blame him and —— for this. I cannot live without him. I will not live without him. Oh, my God, forgive me and my enemies. He promised to marry me and now he won't. I hope he may suffer for what I have gave me to leave him will bury me decently. I hope I shall die and —— will live to answer at the great day. He threatened to kill me but I gave him the trouble. I hope his children will do well but he has ruined me forever. I hope may haunt him in his sleep.

EMMA KERR.
Forty-fifth street.

CHINESE DISTURBANCE.

A Beaver Falls Demonstration.

On Saturday quite a disturbance occurred among the Chinese employed at the Beaver Falls Cutlery Works. For a time the demonstration threatened serious results, but, though pistols were fired and various missiles thrown by the rioters, nobody was killed and nobody seriously hurt, except, perhaps, the thirteen Englanders who were arrested.

Some three weeks since Ah Poy, the interpreter of the colony, left, and since then there has been more dissatisfaction among the Chinamen than before, although Ah Poy was very unpopular. After he left, Ah Chuck, of San Francisco, who is financial manager of the colony, came to Beaver Falls, bringing with another interpreter, with his wife. The arrival of the new interpreter and his wife put the Chinamen in good spirits for a few days, but eventually Ah Chuck discharged some of the men for gambling, and then the dissatisfaction broke out anew. The supply of rice to be discharged men was stopped, and they lived off those who were still employed. These men were not pleased with this, and themselves stopped work. Then their supplies were also stopped, and a considerable portion of the Chinese were reduced to absolute want. On Saturday morning a large crowd of them assembled on the street and proceeded to Ah Chuck's house, and when they had reached the place, they all drew pistols and made a rush for the door. The proprietor of the house was on his guard, however, and fastened the door. The baffled assailants then fired several shots and threw stones, &c., through the windows, but without doing serious harm. A constable of the place, Joseph Crane, rushed into the crowd, and with the aid of citizens arrested thirteen of the principal rioters. They were taken before Justice McCreary, and were here charged by Ah Chuck with riot. The accused were committed to jail.

Death of Mr. John McGinniss.

Mr. John McGinniss, one of the oldest citizens of Allegheny county, and a very wealthy and owner, died at his residence at Wall's station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Monday night, at the age of seventy-seven years. The deceased was a native of Ireland, but came to this country when a young man. In 1837 he was engaged in the tobacco business here, and Mr. W. D. Reinhart, so well known in connection with that business, was at one time employed as clerk for him. He accumulated some money, and from time to time invested his surplus in real estate. Among his purchases was a large tract at Wall's station, which he obtained at a very low figure, and portiuniously kept on to, until the increase in value made him a millionaire. Mr. McGinniss' name was brought prominently before the public some two years ago, in connection with the meetings on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to procure a portion of his land at Wall's, for the purpose of erecting new machine shops, depots, etc. Mr. McGinnis would not sell at any price, and the property was condemned. To prevent the proceeds from being wasted, the friends of the deceased had his estate placed in the hands of a committee, and since that time the old gentleman's name has not been before the public. Some weeks since he took quite ill, and his death was not unexpected by his friends.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 17, 1874.

Monetary affairs are still in an uninteresting condition, monotony being the chief feature of the market. Business is quiet in most departments of trade, and the regular demand for money is limited, although the operations in wool are now absorbing considerable amounts, and the demand from this source is likely to increase for some time to come.

It has been claimed by many leading financial authorities that it is impossible to regenerate and raise to par a depreciated paper currency. They point to the paper issues of France during and subsequent to the revolution, to the Austrian Treasury notes and to the American continental currency as proofs of the assertion.

The present Congress has spent very much valuable time in the discussion of this and kindred topics without coming to any conclusion that could be shaped into legislation. That this discussion has been useless, we would not say, for the question surrounding our national finances have been so constantly kept in the foregrounds both in Congress and the press, that the public are better posted now on financial matters than ever before, and are prepared to act with intelligence and decision whenever a vote is called.

England, during the wars of Napoleon, was compelled to suspend specie payments; four years after the close of these wars a law was passed which in two years effected a reform of the depreciated paper, restored specie payments and raised the currency to par with coin.

As it is the hope of every one that sooner or later we may be able to accomplish the same results, it may be well to look at the English legislation which proved to be so successful. Parliament passed the following law in May, 1819:

"I. That it is inexpedient to continue the restriction of cash payments beyond the time at present limited by law.

"II. That it is expedient that a definite period should be fixed for the termination of the restriction on cash payments, and that preparatory measures should be taken to facilitate and insure, during that period, the specie payment of the notes of the Bank of England in the current coin of the realm.

"III. That the debt of £10,000,000 due by government to the bank should be provided for, and regularly paid.

"IV. That it is expedient to provide by law that from and after February 1, 1820, the bank shall be liable to deliver on demand, gold of standard fineness, having been assayed and stamped at His Majesty's Mint, a quantity of not less than sixty ounces being required in exchange for such an amount of bank notes of the bank as shall be equal to the value of the gold so required, at the rate of £4 is per ounce.

"V. That from October 1, 1820, the bank shall be liable to deliver gold at the rate of £3 19s 6d per ounce, and from May 1, 1821, at £3 17s 10½d; and that from May 1, 1823, the bank shall pay its notes on demand in the legal coin of the realm.

"VI. That all laws prohibiting the melting and exportation of coin shall be repealed."

Or this bill the *Financial Chronicle* says:

"This law is the only successful effort that has ever been made to raise to par a debased and depreciated war currency of paper. This precedent, in all its essential features, is the concrete harmony with the principles laid down in the recent Message of the President on specie payments. The only new principle of importance set forth in that document is the repeal of the legal tender qualities of our paper money. Such a repeal was unnecessary in England, as the paper was convertible at current and universally accepted there for nearly a quarter of a century had never been made a legal tender for X1 of Parliament.

"A suit involving the question whether a balance in a failed bank due to the indorser of an accommodation note is a valid set-off in an action brought by the receiver of the bank against the maker and indorser of the note has did not at the time know of the accommodation, has just been decided in this city in the Court of Common Pleas. The suit was brought upon receiver of the Atlantic National bank against Mr. Charles P Edwards and Mr. Daniel Sloan, the former having made three notes amounting to $10,000 for the accommodation of the latter, who procured discount on them at the bank. The defense alleged that at the time the bank failed there was, and still is, a balance of $6,013 belonging to the indorser, Mr. Sloan, but no proof was offered that the bank knew that the notes were by Mr. Edwards' simple indorsation. Judge Larramore said, in holding for the plaintiff:

This section is brought against both maker and indorser of the note in question. I, therefore, the endorser be entitled to the equitable set-off claimed? It must ensure to the benefit of the maker, for it would operate as a payment *pro tanto* of the demand in suit. At the time of the suspension of the bank, and on the day when a receiver thereof was appointed, at a time when the bank and notes respectively matured there was, and is still due and owing to Sloan and placed to his credit by said bank, a balance of $6,013.09 on account of deposits made by him therein. If this suit had been instituted against him in the name of bank there would be no question as to his right of offset of the amount of such deposits in the hands of the principle (as raised by the attorney) of actual credits. Miller vs. Fourth National Bank; 19 Paige, Ch. Reps. 445; 1 Paige, Ch. R. 585; Osgood vs. De Groot, 36 N. Y., 348;) and a Receiver under the United States Bankrupt law has no greater powers in this respect than those conferred by the statutes of our own state. He takes the trust *cum onere*, charged with all the equities that existed against his assignor. As no legal tender of payment on the part of the defendant was established by the proof, the plaintiff is entitled to judgment for his claim, less the amount of said offset, as found."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 17, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	111¾	111¾	111	111	110¾	111¼
U. S. 6's, '81	106½	106½				106⅞
U. S. 5's, 1881, comp.	102¼	102¼				102⅜
5-20's, 1862	112¼	114				113⅞
5-20's, 1864	113	113⅛				113⅜
5-20's, 1865	118	118				118⅛
5-20's, 1865, new	120¾	120¾				120¾
5-20's, 1867	120½	120½				120¾
Registered 1867	120½	120¾				120¾
10-40's	114	114				114⅛
Currency 6's	114⅜	114⅜				114⅝
New 5 per cent	104	104				104⅛
Western Union Tel.	69½	70	69¾	69½	70¼	70¼
Pacific Mail	32¾	32¾				32¾
Adams Express		105¼		106		106
Wells, Fargo Express		75		75		75
American Express		60		59		59
Illinois Central		97		96		96
New York Central	97	96¾	96¾	96¾	97¼	97¼
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾		20¾
Michigan Central	91	91		91		91
Michigan Southern	69¾	69¾	69	69¾	69¾	69¾
Illinois Central				94		94
Cleve. and Pittsburg				96		96
Cleve. and Northw'n	97	96¾	96¾	95¾	96¾	96¾
" preferred	98	98				98
Rock Island	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	95¼	95¼
St. Paul, common	30¾	31	31	31	31¼	31¼
" preferred	58	58				58
Wabash, common	30	29¾	29¾	29¾	30¼	30¼
" preferred	57					57
Ohio and Mississippi	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	24	24
Union Pacific	24¾	24¾		24¾		24¾
Chicago and Alton				100		100
" preferred				127½		127½
Hannibal & St. Joe	20	20		24		24
" preferred				80		80
Del., Lack. and West'n				90¼		90¼
Del. and Hudson				97		97
Tenn. State bonds, old	80	81				
Do., new	80¾	80¾				
South Carolinas, April		19				
Do July		19				
Missouri 6's	96½	97				

The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	48¾	48⅝
Pennsylvania scrip	99½	
Reading	56¾	57
United Companies of New Jersey	150	
Oil Creek	4	4½
Lehigh Valley	61	61
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30's	80	83
Central Transportation Company	44	45
Empire Transportation Company	41	42

—Hazard & Montagug, brokers in stock and gold privileges, 6 Broad street New York. Straddles, or double privileges, on 100 shares stock at market price on signing of contract, 30 days, $300@400; 60 days, $400@500. Puts or calls, $100 for 100 shares 30 days; $150 to $200, 60 days, at following distance from the market, all on members New York Stock Exchange, or responsible parties:

Parties.	Calls. Below Market.	Calls. Above Market.
June 15, 1874		
Gold, 30 days for $50	¼@ 3/4	¼@ 3/4
Gold, 60 days for $100	at ¼	at ¼
Western U. Telegraph	2 @2¼	2 @2¼
Pacific Mail	2 @2¼	2 @2¼
N. Y. Central & Hudson	1¼@2	2 @2¼
Harlem	2½@3	3 @4
Erie	2½@3	3 @3½
Lake Shore	2½@3	2½@3½
Northwestern	2 @2½	2½@3½
Rock Island	1½@2	2 @2½
M. & St. Paul	1½@2	2 @2½
Wabash	1½@2½	2 @3
Ohio & Mississippi	1½@2	2 @2½
Central & St. Joseph	2 @2½	2½@3
C. C. & I. C.	1½@2	2½@3

Our commission buying puts or calls—every 100 shares..... $6 25

Our commission buyins straddles—every 100 shares..... 12 50

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1874. }

The trade movement to-day was not very brisk in any line of business. The general aspect of business, however, warrants the conclusion that it will continue in the present direction—which is one of very moderate activity—until next fall, when the sanguine hope that a considerable part of the activity of past seasons will take place.

In to-day's transactions, the grocery trade was light, with sugars a little easier and prices unchanged. Grain transactions were light, but prices firm with a slight advance since the opening of the week in wheat, and a shade higher prices for corn and oats. In country produce, trade, outside of green truck, is very dull. Butter has been received a little more freely, but are still sold at extremely low and unsatisfactory prices. Butter has almost no sale at all. Cheese is not quite so dull, but is rather quiet. We note the appearance of Oberlin's patents, which are sold by our commission merchants to the trade at $5 00 ₱ bushel.

Reports from the Western and Southwestern grain states report very encouraging crop prospects. From Tennessee and Kentucky, where the new crop is being harvested, an immense yield is reported. From the Northwest, very encouraging reports are received, so that we may reasonably look for a plentiful supply of grain next fall.

The foreign exports of hog products from the seven seaboard points, from October 28, 1873, to June 9, 1875, show a decrease of 38,651 barrels of pork, 25,292,873 pounds of lard, and 67,398,429 pounds of bacon, hams and shoulders. The position of the foreign exports of the new crop of hog products from October 28th to June 9, from above ports, as compared with the exports from all United States ports, from November 1, 1872, to June 8, 1873, is as follows:

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Decrease.
Pork, ₱	47,351,800	39,021,600	7,730,800
Lard, ₱	166,310,746	143,026,873	23,292,873
Bacon, ₱	350,098,766	292,690,337	57,393,429
Totals	543,760,312	445,338,210	98,422,102

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river, since our last:

Flour, bbls	2,278	Cheese, bxs	200
Corn, sacks	120	Wheat, sks	850
Rye, sack	335	Oats, pkgs	2,273
Bacon, tres	15	Potatoes, bush	100

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,518	9,596	17,114
Apples, bbls	71	63	134
Cheese, bxs	1,508	1,610	3,178
Corn, sks	1,230	1,335	2,865
Wheat, sks	3,549	3,857	7,406
Barley, sks			
Rye, sks	865	969	1,834
Oats, sks	29,872	14,598	44,480
Butter, pkgs	173	147	320
Bacon, pcs	2,764	1,313	4,077
Bacon, tcs	1,495	991	2,484

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On smaller sales dealers charge an advance.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—Transactions in grain were not very large to-day, but a better feeling pervaded the market, and prices are somewhat improved. Wheat is unchanged at $1 40@1 42 for white and $1 45@1 50 for amber. Oats are steady, receipts having fallen off about 50 ₱ cent. in the past week. There is still quite a good supply and quotations are firm at 60@61c for white; 58@59c for mixed. The inquiry for corn continues strong and prices have advanced 1@2c ₱ bushel. We quote prime yellow ear at 68@69c; shelled 70@ 73c. The supply is light, receipts having fallen off very heavily, and a strong upward tendency is noted. There is not much doing in rye at $1 00@1 03 ₱ bushel, and the market is nearly nominal. Barley is entirely nominal at $1 50@ 1 60 for No. 1. We note sales in car lots as follows:

1 car white oats, in elevator..... 60 c
1 car white oats, in elevator..... 60½c
2 cars ear corn..... 81 c
10 cars shelled corn, on track..... 78 c

The sale of ten cars of shelled corn reported above, was made to various parties, but all at same price. The following is the amount of grain received during the past two weeks:

	Bush.
Corn	21,567
Wheat	18,512
Rye	4,585
Oats	111,200
Total	155,934

Sales in a jobbing way and to country trade were moderately active to-day at 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—Dealers in flour report a good trade with steady prices. Receipts of both are quite liberal but not in excess of the demand. During the past week 5,596 barrels have been received, making for two weeks 14 barrels. Quotations are unchanged, as follows: St. Louis $5 00@6 00 ₱ bbl; white winter wheat $7 50@7 75; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin and Iowa winter $7 25@7 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; cut meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl.

HAY AND STRAW—Supply free and prices tending downward. We quote at $25 00 ₱ ton from store, and $23 00 on the wharf. Wagon hay on the Allegheny hay market was quoted at $20 00@23 00 for No. 1 timothy; No. 2, $14 00@25 00; common to good $22 00 @ $16 00; mixed $21 00@23 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—The market is firm, and demand active. We quote bran at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt.; middlings at $1 20@1 25; meal $1 20@2 00; chopped feed $1 25@1 05 ₱ cwt.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—There is a very light demand for butter, and there is a large stock on hand. We quote at 15@17c for choice, with no sales for inferior grades. The stock of butter in Philadelphia and holders are anxious to sell.

BEANS—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 60@2 65; medium $2 40@2 50; fair to good $2 25@2 35.

BEESWAX—We quote white wax at 38@40c; yellow 34@35c; dark 29@32c ₱ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime 9c ₱ gal; fair to good 6@7c.

CHEESE—There is very liberal supply, 3,178 boxes having been received in two weeks, and there begins to be some shading of the quotation. Still trade is moderately good. We quote at 14c for Ohio factory; 11@12c for Western Reserve dairy; 11@14c for skim of Pennsylvania and Western.

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 9@10c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, choice new are quoted at 11@12c ₱ lb; choice peaches 12c ₱ lb; mixed 7 @10c; blackberries, choice, 12c.

EGGS—The supply is good and demand active at 13@13c ₱ doz., according to quality.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1 ₱ lb, 75c; No. 2 ₱ lb 60c.

HIDES—The market is very dull, with little trade of any sort. We quote growth of 1872 at 9@10c ₱ lb; old stock 10@12c.

HOSEY—Clover 35c ₱ lb; buckwheat bloosm 25c.

HOMINY—Quotations are at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS—Bermudas $2 50@2 75 ₱ box.

POTATOES—There is a little more inquiry for peachblows, as new potatoes are so high that purchasers are driven into buying old stock. Peachblows still at $1 50 for choice; 75c@$1 00 in blows from store; mixed 30c@$1 05 as to quality. New potatoes are scarce at 90c@$1 00 ₱ barrel.

SMALL FRUITS—Strawberries are in fair wholesale market; cherries $6 00 ₱ case of two bushels; gooseberries, $1 50@2 00 ₱ bushel. Dealers who had strawberries found no sale for them at all.

VEGETABLES—Trade fairly active. New onions 75c ₱ doz.; cabbages $3 00 ₱ 100. New peas $1 00@5 00 ₱ bbl. Cucumbers $2 50@3 00 ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES.

The trade among wholesale grocers was rather quiet to-day, but a moderate jobbing business was transacted. The general aspect is a little easier. Prices are unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees. ₱ lb.	
Fancy	25½c
Choice	24½c
Prime	23 c
Good	22 c
Ordinary	21 c
Roasted Coffees.	
Rio, in papers	28 c
Loose	27½c
Roasted Java	40 c
Spices.	
Standard A	10½c
Standard B	10½c
Standard C	10 c
Standard hards	11½c
Patent Refined	12½c
American extra C	9¼c
Tea.	
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00
Gunpowder	50c@$1 25
Imperial	50c@$1 00
Japan	50c@$1 00
Sugars.	
Cuba clarified	10 c
Cuba C	9½c
Cuba dark C	9 c
Cuba dark	8½c
Cuba molasses	8 c
Crushed	12½c
Powdered	12½c
Granulated	12½c
Coffee A	12 c
Extra C	11½c
Golden C	11 c
Yellow C	10½c
Molasses.	
Choice	52 c
Strictly choice N O	48@50c
Prime	45 c
Demerara	65@70c
Syrups.	
Ex. white drips	67½c
Golden drips	60@65c
Lower grades, as to quality	45@50c
Choice Carolina	90@95c
Rangoon	8 @ 8c
Rosins.	
Layers, ₱ box	$3 25
Valentias, ₱ lb	13@14c
Currants	7½@ 8c
Prunes	13½@14c

CANNED GOODS.

The demand for canned goods continues moderately active, and the leading lines of this city report a steady trade. Quotations are as follows:

Fruits in Syrups.	
2¼ ₱s Gallon apricots ₱ doz	$5 00
2 ₱s blackberries	2 00
2 ₱s Winslow's blueberries	2 50
2 ₱s red cherries	2 75
2 ₱s grapes	2 75
2 ₱s gooseberries	2 50
2 ₱s green gages	3 50
2 ₱s egg plums	3 50
2 ₱s damson	2 10
2 ₱s peaches	3 25
2 ₱s pie peaches	2 10
2 ₱s Cal. Bartlett pears	5 00
2 ₱s Bartl'tt pears	2 75
2 ₱s pears	2 25
2 ₱s pine apple	2 75
2 ₱s orange quarters	3 25
2 ₱s raspberries	2 50
2 ₱s strawberries	2 50
Vegetables.	
3 ₱s Lima beans, Winslow's	2 50
asp'gus ₱s	$4 50
2 ₱s string beans	2 50
2 ₱s string beans	1 75
2 ₱s Winslow's green corn	2 50
2 ₱s Yarmuth sug	2 50
2 ₱s Ball m're corn	2 50
2 ₱s golden pumpkin	2 10
2 ₱s Mr'rwfat gr'n peas	2 50
2 ₱s gr'n peas	2 00
2 ₱s tomatoes	2 25
3 ₱s Baltimore, do	1 75
2 ₱s *Oysters, Salmon and Clams.*	
1 ₱ lb. Winslow lob.	$2 50
2 ₱s do. do	3 50
2 ₱s California salmon	3 00
2 ₱s do. do	4 25
2 ₱s do. do	2 50
2 ₱s spiced salmon	3 50
2 ₱s do. do	2 50
2 ₱s do. do	1 75
1 ₱ lb. cherrystone oysters	1 50
2 ₱s do. do	3 50
1 ₱ lb. do light	1 00
2 ₱s do. do	1 75
1 ₱ lb. spiced oysters	1 75
2 ₱s do. do	3 50
1 ₱ lb. Cove oysters	1 50
2 ₱s do. do	2 75
1 ₱ lb. do light	1 00
2 ₱s do. do	1 75

COTTON GOODS—Anchor A brown cottons, 11c; Eagle, 10c; Idaho, 10½c; Duquesne, 9½c; Manhalin, 9c. Penn Mill A No. 1, 44 sheeting at 11c; Nonatook, 10½c; Pittsburgh family, 10c; Industria B, fine, 9½c; Penn Mill 2 bus bags 23c; do 2¼ do; do 3 bus bags 30c; white cotton chain 31c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 19c; cotton twine 31c.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@ 2 25 ₱ bbl; Plymouth cement $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00. Portland cement $7 50@8 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations unsgiven at $7 50@8 00.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon biscuit at 11; ginger snaps 12c; oysters crackers 6½c; soda crackers 6½c; sugar crackers 9c; boston crackers 6½c; water crackers 6½c ₱ lb.

PAPERS—Baling papers 4@8c ₱ lb, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 3½@4c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw, news, 4@5c; rag, news, 12½@13c; book papers 15@18c ₱ lb.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made $6 00 ₱ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c ₱ lb and woolen at 1½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₱ bbl, $1 60, jobbing lots $1 80.

WHISKY—The market is quiet and steady. We quote highwines at $1 09½ ₱ gall.

PITTSBURGH RETAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1874. }

The following were the ruling prices at retail for the various articles of family consumption, on the market this morning:

MEATS.

Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	20 @25 c
Beef, round steak, ₱ lb	15 c
Fresh mutton, ₱ lb	10 @15 c
Mutton chops, ₱ lb	20 c
Spring lamb, ₱ lb	15 @20 c
Fresh veal, ₱ lb	10 @15 c
Fresh pork, ₱ lb	10 @12½c
Corned beef, ₱ lb	10 @12½c
Ham, ₱ lb	15 c
Sugar cured shoulders, ₱ lb	12 c
Pickled pork, ₱ lb	10 c
Dried beef, ₱ lb	20 c
Breakfast bacon, ₱ lb	14 @16 c
Sausage meat, ₱ lb	12½c
Lard, ₱ lb	15 c

FISH.

Lake fish, ₱ lb	10 @12 c
Fresh mackerel, ₱ lb	15 @20 c
Shad, each	50 @60 c
Salmon, ₱ lb	10 c
Herring, ₱ lb	6 c
Bass, ₱ lb	12 c
Catfish, ₱ lb	12 c

POULTRY.

Spring chickens, ₱ pair	50 c
Old chickens, ₱ half or	70 @80 c

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Apples, ₱ half peck	40 c
Lemons, ₱ doz	50 @75 c
Oranges, ₱ doz	50 c
Strawberries, ₱ quart	15 @18 c
Pineapples, ₱ piece	25 @50 c
Cherries, ₱ quart	12½@15 c
Gooseberries, ₱ quart	8 @10 c
Green Currants, ₱ quart	8 @10 c

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, new, ₱ half peck	40 c
Potatoes, old, ₱ half peck	30 c
New onions, ₱ doz	40 c
Radishes, 3 bunches	50 c
Cabbages, ₱ head	10 @25 c
Rhubarb, ₱ doz	40 c
Green peas, ₱ half peck	25 c
Lettuce, ₱ doz	40 c
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	$1 00
Tomatoes, ₱ lb	50 c
Asparagus, ₱ doz	50 c
Beets, ₱ bunch	12½@15 c

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, June 18, 1874. }

RE

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1874.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT will be the orator before the Alumni Association of Union College at Schenectady, New York, at the ensuing commencement of that institution.

THE commerce of Boston seems to be steadily decreasing. The exports from that port during the month of May amounted to only $3,023,251, against $3,534,307 in May, 1873.

THE New York *Times* considers that President GRANT is "now the only prominent man in the Republican party who is making any headway." Well; in what direction? There are several modes of making "headway."

DURING the last ten days of the session of Congress it requires only a majority instead of a two-thirds vote of the House to suspend the rules. There is, therefore a possibility that the Civil Rights bill may yet be reached and passed.

MR. DONNAN, of Iowa, declines to become a candidate for re-election. He grabbed the back-pay, but, although he holds on to it, he has sense enough to get out of the way, as have nearly all the rest of his colleagues in that treasury raid.

THE Senate Committee on Privileges has decided, in Senator MITCHELL'S case, that there was not a sufficient basis for any of the charges made against him. They were trumped up for sensational effect, and were the result of a dirty factional fight in Oregon.

MR. MCJUNKIN, the defeated candidate for Judge in Butler county, refuses to abide by the declared result of the primary meetings, and claims to be the regular nominee, alleging that he was cheated, and all that. Taking the back-pay has demoralized him and made him a disorganizer.

THE number of barrels of petroleum received at Philadelphia, during the past week was 31,039, there being 10,139 barrels of crude and 20,900 barrels of refined oil. The number of gallons exported during that period was 1,263,085. The number of gallons exported from Philadelphia to foreign ports since the first of January, is 29,604,081.

IT is predicted by the Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, whose session at Mechanicsburg closed last Saturday, that the Commonwealth would have fully a thousand granges next January, with a membership of over fifty thousand. That's all right; the farmers have no legitimate grievances which the Republican party is not able and willing to redress.

RECENTLY an English woman, to shield her husband, who was charged with removing the end of her purse, swore that she hit it herself. After this we are almost prepared to believe in the capability of the Democratic party for self-reform, and in the power of a man to lift himself from the ground by the slack of his own breeches.

THE question of who shall succeed ex-Vice President HAMLIN in the United States Senate is beginning to be discussed with considerable interest in Maine. Three candidates are already in the field—Governor PERHAM, Hon. J. H. DRUMMOND and Hon. ISRAEL WASHBURN. It is hardly expected that Senator HAMLIN will be his own successor.

THIS is the simple, yet comprehensive platform of a leading Democratic paper of Missouri: "Decentralization! Individual Freedom! Down with all compulsory laws!" If that editor had formed one of the party in the Wilderness, he would undoubtedly have denounced the Ten Commandments as a piece of harrassing and grossly impertinent legislation.

THE scope and thoroughness of the various reforms which the new Secretary of the Treasury has projected will presently, if he pushes things as energetically as he promises to do, bring him into direct, collision with some of the managing politicians, and then we shall be better able to judge concerning his vertebræ. Meanwhile it is to be observed that the successor of SAWYER has not yet been nominated.

THE admission of Colorado and New Mexico as new States, is as bad as was the rotten borough system of England. Both of these miscalled "States" are mere howling wildernesses, with a few thousand people at a half dozen accessible points in each, and the idea of giving to these handfulls of people the same power in the United States Senate as the millions of New York and Pennsylvania is preposterous.

THE *Gazette* says that the "State ring" was utterly routed in the late nominating conventions, and almost in the same breath it says the ticket nominated is a bad one. The writing editor of that paper was one of the defeated candidates, and that probably accounts for the bilious view he takes of the ticket; but, if the ticket *is* a bad one, the "State ring" can congratulate itself that that result does not belong to it, the *Gazette* itself being judge.

THE imports, exclusive of specie, at the port of New York for the week ending last Saturday, amounted to $10,680,141, against $6,218,013 for the corresponding week last year. The total imports since the first of January foot up $198,652,429, against $198,-890,823 for the corresponding period of 1873. The exports of gold and silver for last week were $1,829,024, making, with $31,-139,467 previously reported, $32,968,491 since the first of January. We are still buying too much and selling too little.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the frequent annoyance to church congregations, occasioned by the playing of band music in the streets on Sundays, during their hours of worship, the municipal authorities of St. Louis have passed an ordinance prohibiting persons from playing on any musical instrument in any of the streets of the city within one block of any house of worship on Sunday during the hours of worship under a penalty of fifty dollars for every offense. It might not be amiss for our own city to imitate this example.

THE National Convention of lumber manufacturers and commission merchants, to be held at Williamsport, in this State, on the 30th inst., promises to be quite an important gathering. The lumbermen of the United States will be present in very large numbers, and many prominent manufacturers and dealers from Canada have also signified their intention of being present. A national organization will also be formed, it being held that a union of all those engaged in this important industry is absolutely necessary to the proper protection of their interests.

THE Louisville and Portland canal question, which has for so long a period engrossed the attention of Congress and attracted the public interest, has at length been definitively settled; General WEITZELL, of the United States Engineer Corps, having the day before yesterday formally, on the part of the United States Government, accepted the canal from the officers of the Company and relieved them for the same. Under the provisions of the bill fixing the time for the delivery, the tolls are now reduced from the company's rates to ten cents per ton on hull measurement, and five cents per ton on all other measurements.

THE *Gazette* hints boldly at a bolt against the Republican legislative nominations made on Tuesday, and invites the people to join it in overturning them. It is not content with having squelched the "State ring," in making those nominations, as it boasts of having done, but wants to repudiate what it complacently claims as its own work. If it was so potent in squelching the "ring," why didn't it make a better ticket? Why does it cry out against its own work? And if the work it protests against is not its own, why is it so imprudent as to claim it?

RAILROAD speculation is at fever heat in Russia. Recently, says a London paper, on the day appointed for the receipt of the subscriptions to the Ural Railway, the Government bank at St. Petersburg was crowded to suffocation by would-be investors. Several ladies fainted away, and one man had his arm broken by the crowd. Instead of 50,000 roubles, the sum actually demanded, the subscriptions amounted to about 7,000,000 roubles, or nearly one hundred and thirty times more than was required. The same eagerness to subscribe was also manifested at Moscow. Unless they have a care, the time will probably come when thousands of these enthusiasts will bitterly rail against these enticing-looking ties. It will probably be worse than the Ural colic.

THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PYAMENTS.

The plan of the President for resuming specie payments involves the forced retiracy of the greenback circulation and the fractional currency, amounting to $425,000,000. The gold and silver used in redeeming them would only partially supply their place, and the resumption of specie payments, if practicable at all, would wipe out at least $300,000,000 of the money now in circulation.

This would, of course, enhance the purchasing value of the circulation that would be left; but would increase, to the same extent, the burdens of the debtor class. The man who owes $3,000, now, on a mortgage, would have it to pay in the enhanced currency; and if wiping out one-third of the circulating medium of the country would enhance the value of the remainder to the extent of one-third, it will cost the debtor as much labor to pay his $3,000 as it now does to pay $4,000, besides depreciating the saleable value of his mortgaged property to a similar extent. If his property was worth $6,000, when mortgaged, it would not be worth over $4,000 under the changed state of things; and if unable to raise the $3,000 to pay off the lien, it would probably be swept away entirely to pay his debt, leaving him, perhaps, homeless and penniless.

It is to be kept in mind that the debtor class is, to-day, the most numerous class in active business. Large amounts of money have been borrowed on real estate security, as well as upon notes of hand. The numerous savings banks of the country, and other institutions with money to invest, probably hold one-half of the productive real estate of the nation under bond and mortgage, and the money raised in this way has been borrowed mainly for investment in purposes of trade. The contraction proposed must either bring ruin and destitution to this large class, or must compel them to carry the additional burden of the increase added to the value of money by the change.

The same rule will apply to money borrowed on notes of hand, to deferred payments on property purchased on time, and to all liabilities falling due in the future. All these would have to be paid, dollar for dollar, in a currency greatly increased in its buying power. The man who earns three dollars a day now would earn but two, then. The man who gets $1,800 a year, now, would get but $1,200, then; yet out of this reduced volume of earnings he must pay off his outstanding debts without any reduction in *their* volume. It might be that the debtors could, under such circumstances, would buy as much as three dollars does now, and to that extent the change would be harmless; but two dollars a day will not pay off as much debt as three, and unless the volume of debts can be reduced as much as the volume of currency, the change must bear with cruel hardship on all who have debts to pay.

The time proposed for redemption, July 1, 1876, is not far enough off to enable the debtors to wipe out their liabilities by that date. We will admit all that any one chooses to allege about the recklessness with which our people have plunged into debt; but that will not change the fact of the indebtedness. That stubborn fact remains; and it will take many years of preparation, and caution, and economy and hard work to pay it off, or bring it within necessary bounds. If we *must* have resumption, let it be put off until something can be done towards paying for it. There is no fairness in plunging a heavily burdened people into so sudden a change.

Mr. MCCULLOCH, JOHNSON'S Secretary of the Treasury, tried this matter once. He began by retiring only four millions of greenbacks every month, as a preliminary to eventual resumption. This was a comparatively small sum, and the plan seemed gradual enough to be free from danger. He kept it up for eleven months, and retired forty-four millions; but at the end of that period the public distress was so deep and the outcry so loud that Congress was compelled to come to the rescue and stop all further contraction. The experiment, gradual as it was, was a complete failure; and the lesson taught by that experience, is, to go very, very, very slow in disturbing or meddling with financial affairs. If the country could not stand a contraction of forty-four millions in 1867, it cannot stand a contraction of three hundred millions in 1876. Such a policy may suit lenders, but it is death to borrowers. There are so many and such great interests involved that the great change proposed would be sure to work incalculable mischief.

HANDS OFF.

In the discussion of the financial problem, it is well to bear in mind that there are three different ways of looking at it. There are those who think that it is best to leave well enough alone, and who are content to keep things as they are, trusting to the recuperative energy of the country to lift it out of the slough it is now in. A second class think this cannot be done without the issue of more money; whilst a third class think contraction is the sovereign remedy, and the resumption of specie payments the royal road to relief.

The President and those who agree with him, belong to the latter class, whilst Senators MORTON and LOGAN belong to the opposite class. One is for contraction and the other for expansion; but it by no means follows, as some folks seem rashly to conclude, that all who differ from the President, in this matter, are expansionists. Such papers as the New York *Bulletin* and New York *Evening Post* have all along opposed expansion; but they cannot accept the President's financial theories. Opposition to contraction does not imply expansion; and the more especially as the opposition in this case grows out of the suddenness and violence of the contraction proposed rather than out of hostility to contraction properly managed.

We are of those who have never been able to look with favor upon expansion. We have come to regard a system of free banking as something desirable, because it has a degree of elasticity about it, which our present system has not; yet if we thought it involved a permanent expansion of the currency, we should discard it. But contraction has never seemed to us a whit better than expansion. The latter might produce a fictitious temporary prosperity, but would certainly be followed by revulsions and disasters; and the former is as sure to bring shrinkage of values, loss of property, stagnation of industry and paralysis of trade as the sun is to rise and set, unless managed cautiously and judiciously, and so slowly as to be almost imperceptible. We are, therefore, opposed alike to expansion and contraction; and in expressing dissent from the President's contraction policy, we wish it distinctly understood that inflation is as distasteful to us as contraction.

We are satisfied, from the experience of the past, that it would be better to leave this matter alone, and let the financial sore heal of itself. The country has a good and a safe currency, and, if let alone, will work out its own deliverance. It is like a man with a strong, sound constitution, prostrated by a sudden illness. For the moment it is helpless; but, when the illness has run its course, nature will assert her supremacy and put the prostrate body once more upon its feet. It does not want medicine, and depletion must be as fatal as stimulation. All the sick man needs is time, and quiet, time to recuperate.

We have no doubt that Dr. SANGRADO believes honestly and firmly in his bloodletting theory; but the country has as much need of all the currency afloat, to help it out of its troubles, as the sick man has need of all the blood in his veins to enable him to get well. The best doctor for the national patient, in his present condition, is Dr. Let-us-alone.

The long depressed business of the country is in a fair way of recovery. The crops never promised greater abundance, and a bountiful harvest after a monetary crisis always brings about a revival of activity. There may be less speculation than hitherto, and less vigor in certain doubtful pursuits; but legitimate busines is sure to recover its wonted energy, and commence to fill its old channels, if matters are only left to arrange themselves naturally. When Congress has adjourned, and the crops have begun to move, and men can feel free from the doubts and uncertainties of threatened legislation, the country will most surely recover from its palsy, and resume its commercial activity.

LAST Saturday's Albany *Argus*—one of the leading Democratic papers of New York—makes the positive declaration that there is a secret, oath-bound organization of the Democratic party of that city, whose object is almost as criminal as that of the Kuklux banditti of the South. It says:

"We speak advisedly when we assert that since 1869 there has existed in this city a secret and oath-bound organization for the purpose of controlling the Democratic party. * * * * Having control of the organization, there was not to be an inspector of elections who was not a member of the oath-bound league. No matter what the votes cast might determine, the inspectors were instructed by the leaders to return as elected such men as they might select. No man was to have influence with the general committee who was not an oath-bound member of the Kuklux. And when nominations were made by conventions, this secret conclave was to decide whether they should be elected or not. Oaths outside of the secret conspiracy were regarded as of no account, and every member was held to a strict account for the performance of his duty to the Kuklux. * * * * Men who committed crimes were promised immunity from the laws of the land. The jury box was to be invaded by the same infamies that had thwarted and overthrown the liberties and wishes of the electors at the ballot box, and crimes of the most infamous character were by this means to be defended. And infamy and wickedness went even to the lowest depths of crime, when plans were laid to put men out of the way who might obstruct the complete prosecution of the designs of these daring and unscrupulous plotters!"

And yet—as the Troy *Times* forcibly observes—knowing all the while that this organization was in existence, the *Argus* supported its candidates and sought to increase the power for evil of the depraved conspirators whom it now denounces, not longer ago than last spring supporting one of the chiefs of the gang for the important office of Mayor of the Capital City of the Empire State of the Union. Such is the crew, and such are the papers, that demand the overthrow of the Republican party on account of its "corruption," and the delivery of the control of affairs, State and National, into their hands. Faugh!

UNDER our system of religious voluntaryism the congregation, of whatever sect or denomination, is an interesting subject of study. It is the unit or simplest element of the system, and exhibits in operation the conditions which inspire hope or warrant despondency with reference to the religious future of this country. A most gratifying as well as interesting illustration of the happy and prosperous working of our voluntary system is presented in a pamphlet which has been lying on our table for several days. It contains "Sermons, Addresses and Proceedings connected with the Completion of the Twenty-fifth Year of the Pastorate of the Rev. JAMES I. BROWNSON, D.D., in the First Church of Washington, Pa." In the proceedings referred to, several laymen, some of them distinguished citizens of Washington, took part, and the occasion was evidently one of great local importance. The principal discourse was the pastor's "Quarter-Century Sermon"—which abounds in interesting facts, and which is written in the transparently clear and correct diction characteristic of Dr. BROWNSON'S pulpit labors. Sometimes the sermon rises into a strain of eloquence, though tempered eloquence. The first church was organized in 1793, twelve years after the town of Washington was laid out, and in the same year, 1793, the "Stone Academy, still the venerable center of the old college building," was erected. Thus the town, the church and the college have grown together. We regret that want of space forbids our use at present of several other interesting extracts from the sermon. Dr. BROWNSON'S pastorate of twenty-five years has evidently been most prosperous and successful, but the most impressive effect of the various addresses delivered at the celebration results from their showing of prolonged patience and activity in doing good on the part of a congregation bound together by the mere bonds of Christian brotherhood and animated solely by the evangelical spirit.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has just rendered a decision of considerable interest as to the power of town or city authorities to issue notes or other securities for the payment of money. The case was a suit on a draft, brought against the municipal authorities of Nashville, Tenn., and the basis of the defense was the admitted fact that there was no express power granted the city authorities, either in the charter or elsewhere, to borrow money. The Court held that—

"A municipal corporation is a subordinate branch of the domestic government of a State, instituted for public purposes only, and has none of the peculiar qualities and characteristics of a trading corporation, instituted for purposes of private gain, except that of acting in a corporate capacity. Its objects, its responsibilities and its powers are different. It is a governmental institution, it exists for the benefit of the people within its corporate limits. The Legislature invests it with such powers as it deems adequate to the ends to be accomplished. The power of taxation is usually conferred for the purpose of enabling it to raise the necessary funds to carry on the city government and to make such public improvements as it is authorized to make. As this is a power which immediately affects the entire constituency of the municipal body which exercises it, no evil consequences are likely to ensue from its being conferred; although it is not unusual to affix limits to exercise for any single year. The power to borrow money is different. When this is exercised, the citizens are immediately affected only by the benefit arising from the loan; its burden is not felt till afterward. Such a power does not belong to municipal corporations. Their powers are prescribed by their charters, and those charters provide the means for exercising the powers and the creation of specific means excludes others. Hence special authority becomes necessary, and in all cases the very life of the instrument."

An impression has prevailed among many that there was implied authority for borrowing funds incident to the creation of a municipal corporation, but this decision negatives this idea.

GOVERNOR TAYLOR, of Wisconsin, the great "reformer," who was elected by the Grangers to set all things right, prevent the commission of any wrong, and regulate those overbearing monopolies, the railroads, from swindling the people, has invented a new way to collect old debts, which is so novel in its character as to stamp him one of the most remarkable men of the age. When he was inaugurated he found, among the clerks in his office, a Union soldier who had been appointed by Governor WASHBURN. He was every way efficient, and gave unqualified satisfaction. A week or two ago, however, he was notified by Governor TAYLOR that there was a certain other man who owed him quite a large debt, and that he could see no way of collecting it except by appointing the debtor to the clerkship held by the Union soldier, stopping a portion of his pay every month, and in that manner collecting the amount. Would he mind voluntarily vacating the office for six or eight months, until the debt was paid? Refusing to accept this proposition, he was promptly sent adrift, the new clerk was installed for the purpose of paying the great "reform" Governor an old debt, and the people of Wisconsin are wondering whether there can in all the world be found another "Reformer" with a finer genius for meanness.

THE "Independent" conventions recently held in Illinois and Indiana, nominally in the interest of the farmers, both took ground in favor of more currency. They both adopted resolutions proposing to abolish the National banks and substitute an unlimited issue of greenbacks in their place, redeemable in government bonds at a low rate of interest, and the Indiana platform goes further and proposes "that the circulating notes of the National and State banks, as well as all local currency, be withdrawn from circulation, and a paper currency issued by the government which shall be a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private, duties on imports included and declared equal with gold the lawful money of the United States. This currency or money to be interchangeable at the pleasure of the holders for government bonds bearing a low rate of interest, say 3.65, the government creditors to have the privilege of taking the money or the bonds at their election, reserving to Congress the right to regulate the rate of interest on the bonds and the volume of the currency." This is the direct opposite of the President's platform.

A SCIENTIFIC correspondent of an Albany paper communicates the results of some experiments made by him with silica and alumina, in which he claims to have discovered a more perfect refractory compound than any heretofore known. The mineral is reduced to an impalpable powder, and moulded and shaped by the aid of white clay. A set of stove linings was made from this mineral powders, in equal proportions with white clay, which resisted the strongest heat. A sample of the material was placed in a gas retort at Schenectady, where the heat was uniformly thirty-three hundred degrees, and kept there for thirty-five consecutive days. When taken out the sample was intact, even the sharp edges showing no sign of disintegration. This is a most important discovery. If it can be practically applied, it will prove of almost incalculable value in the manufacture of iron, and in the use of stoves, furnaces, and many other directions.

IT is said that the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada is now about ready to go to the Senate for confirmation. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* believes it will be acted upon this session, "because as it stands the United States would be the gainer by its adoption, and it is feared that the Canadians would not agree to it next year;" and he intimates that it is considered by the President and Secretary of State of so much importance that an extraordinary session of the Senate will probably be called to complete the treaty, if it cannot be done during the remaining hours of the regular session. There is not, so far as we can see, any necessity for undue haste. It may be all well enough to have a treaty, but the people want to know something of its character and bearings before the contract is definitively concluded.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer*, commenting on the silly allegation of the *Post*, of this city, that a distinguished Ohio Democrat had assured it that nine out every ten Democrats in Ohio side with Senator THURMAN, says:

The name of that gentleman "who so thoroughly understands the situation in Ohio" would be very agreeable for every body to know just at this time. We would like to have him step to the front where he can be seen. That he is a bondholder or National banker or associated with them in interest we are quite certain. There are not enough Democrats in this State who agree with THURMAN on the finances to make an ordinary country mass-meeting. He and the Eastern money power back of him may make something of a struggle in the State Convention, but their ideas have no foothold among the masses. It is not the *Enquirer* which prejudiced the people against THURMAN. That he did for himself when he united with Wall street and became the champion of GRANT'S veto.

ST. LOUIS papers give the particulars of an important trade mark decision just rendered by the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, in the case of FLEMING Brothers, of this city, against DR. H. MCLEAN, of St. Louis, charged with imitating and infringing the plaintiffs' label or trade mark for the "Dr. C. MCLANE celebrated liver pill." The decision of the Court fully sustains the charge, declaring that the defendant was guilty of violating the plaintiffs' trade mark, and perpetually enjoining the defendant from further using the label which he had used prior to the commencement of the suit, or any label in imitation of or resembling those of the plaintiffs, besides decreeing that the defendant account to plaintiffs for all damages sustained by them since November, 1870.

CARL SCHURZ'S paper, the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, says, speaking of the recent Indiana and Illinois Conventions: "What was lost in Cincinnati in 1872 the Independents have again taken up with fresh courage; once more, then, people have a right to hope." Just so: Does our buoyant contemporary happen to remember the biography of poor JIM LEAF, as related by his feeble-minded mother in one of the HARDY novels? "To-morrow is poor JIM'S birthday. He'd ha' been twenty-six if he'd lived till to-morrow. Mother'd never have had to work in her cottage if he had continued strong, poor JIM!" "What was his age when he died?" asked a sympathetic listener. "Four hours and twenty minutes, poor JIM. 'A was born as might be at night, and 'a didn't last as might be till the morning. No, 'a didn't last."

BOSTON is a city of "notions." Its latest notion is a railroad to tap the traffic of the great West through Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, via Ottawa. The line brings Boston two hundred and fifty miles nearer Georgian bay than New York is to Chicago. There are only sixty miles to be built this side of the St. Lawrence, and the Dominion is filling up the gap on the other side. The harbors of Georgian Bay are claimed as the natural grain depots for the Atlantic, and the Hub is going to see what can be done in the matter of grain elevators, etc., at that point, thus avoiding any quarrel with New York interests over accommodations at Chicago, and securing and controlling a heavy grain trade of her own. She has already commenced resolving about it.

THE worst of it is, about wrong ideas, that, after being exploded, they grow into shape again, and return periodically with as much plausibility as ever. The idea that the prohibition of all bank issues less than ten dollars would bring gold and silver out to supply their place, was exploded years ago, and experience showed that instead of bringing out gold and silver into circulation, it simply drove the latters that was stimulated. We have no idea of going back to the era of shinplasters; and as the small notes of the government and the national banks answer all the purposes of gold and silver, what would be gained by the substitution of one for the other, even if the substitution were practicable?

WE HAVE one suggestion to make to those who are threatening to "bolt" the Republican legislative nomination, viz: That the Republican ticket, as nominated on Tuesday last, must stand or fall together. We are content to stand by the whole ticket; but if any part of it is to be singled out for attack on account of its "record," and other parts had better be looking closely after the welfare of the men they are interested in. A word to the wise used to be sufficient; and although some of those to whom this suggestion is addressed may, with difficulty, be classed in that category, we think they will clearly understand what we mean.

THE Grangers complain of the old political parties for occasionally making bad nominations. "The best men ought to be nominated," they say; yet, with all their special devotion to that idea, it turns out that their State Convention, in Indiana, nominated as the head of their ticket a notorious office-seeker and demagogue, with a bad record for honesty. This fact showing that, with the greatest care to prevent it, conventions will still be imposed upon, should teach these men a little more charity towards the older parties, who have had precisely the same luck, and from the same cause.

Essington Hammond Shot and Killed.

[From the Altoona Tribune, June 12.]

In our issue of the 29th of May we published an item relative to the death of Essington Hammond, formerly of Huntingdon county. This was based upon a telegram received by H. M. Baldridge, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, dated at Grenada, Yalobusha county, which stated that a man named W. H. Hammond had been shot and killed, but no particulars accompanied it. Reliable information has since been received of the tragic end of Mr. Hammond. It appears that while in Grenada, waiting for the train which he was to accompany to the States, he purchased a pistol and cartridges for the purpose of purchasing some cartridges for his pistol. The clerk in attendance, while handling the pistol, snapped it the pistol several times, one barrel of which was loaded and discharged, the ball from which entered Mr. Hammond's breast. Immediately feeling the wound, he said to the clerk, "Why you have shot me!" and turning, walked toward the door, before reaching which he fainted and fell dead. He was then immediately carried to his hotel, where the wound was examined and dressed, and everything done which could contribute to his relief.

The wound, however, proved to be of a fatal character, and after lingering from the evening of the sad occurrence until the next morning, death put an end to his suffering. A *post mortem* examination was made, and an inquest held over the body, with an inventory of his personal effects, papers, etc., of deceased. Among these were found some three hundred dollars in money, receipts and other papers, in the name of Essington Hammond, Sarah Furnace, Blair county, as well as others which clearly pointed to his identity. Mr. Hammond left Huntingdon for Memphis, and the hotel where he was from, who promptly wrote to Mr. Thatcher, of Pueblo, by whom word to her art, dosen't mean to be outdone even in dying, by any foreigner.

George William Curtis, in his recent Summer eulogy, spoke of Faneuil Hall several times, and at each time pronounced the word Faneuil as though it were spelt Funnil. So did Edward Everett whenever he had occasion to use it. Whence is the authority for such pronunciation?

THE Pope's Treasurer has turned out to be a dishonest knave. It has been recently developed that he is a defaulter—the fashionable name for thief—to the amount of 135,000 francs. It would seem that we have failed upon so dishonest an age that it is financial officer were stationed at the very gates of Paradise, he would bear very close watching.

During the past year there have been elected sixty-two members, of the American Association of Mining Engineers, thirty-eight associates, and thirty-one foreign members, an accession to the Institute of one hundred and thirty-one. The total number of members and associates at present is two hundred and eighty-one, foreign members forty-three, and honorary members six.

A Rhode Island paper reports the following feat of a young theologian, who explained in a short sentence what huge folios have toiled at: "Tommy Howell, can you tell me what is meant by the word miracle, so often used in the Bible which you now hold in your hand?" "Yes, Miss Harvey, I think I can. Ma says if you and Captain Smith, who was with you at the Presbyterian picnic, don't marry pretty soon it will be a miracle."

TWO.

Two lovers by a moss-grown spring:
They leaned soft cheeks together there,
Mingled the dark and sunny hair.
And heard the cooing turtles sing.
O budding time!
O love's blest prime!

Two wedded from the portal stept:
The bells made happy carrollings,
The air was soft as fanning wings,
White petals on the pathway slept.
O pure eyed bride!
O tender pride!

Two faces o'er a cradle bent:
Two hands above the head were locked;
These pressed each other while they rocked,
Those watched a life that love had sent.
O solemn hour!
O hidden power!

Two parents by the evening fire:
The red light fell about their knees
On heads that rose by slow degrees
Like buds upon the lilly spire.
O patient life!
O tender strife!

The two still sat together there,
The red light shone about their knees;
But all the heads by slow degrees
Had gone and left that lonely pair.
O voyage fast!
O vanished past!

The red light shone upon the floor,
And made the space between them wide:
They drew their chairs up side by side,
Their pale cheeks joined, and said, "Once more!"
O memories!
O past that is!

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Tom Collins, Tom Collins, beware of the day,
When mortals shall meet thee in battle array.

The modesty of the *Gazette* will, we fear, yet be the death of it.

"Tom Collins" is sloshing around in the rural districts with great success.

The "small package" column of the Buffalo *Express* has died from a famine of brains.

The shad season has nearly closed, and Perkins, of the Cincinnati *Times*, hasn't improved one whit.

The American Catholic pilgrimage to Rome will probably lead to the creation of an American cardinal.

Shakspearean students are again discussing the question who wrote "The Taming of the Shrew." She never was tamed.

Every one wants specie payments, but they want resumption brought about in a way to cause the least distress possible.

The San Francisco friends of woman suffrage manifest great wrath at the advent of those New York outcasts, the Woodhull gang.

In one sense General Butler has a great advantage over Gambetta. Nobody could possibly slap all the "cheek" of the former at once.

These are the days when all who can treat themselves to the pleasure of a vacation begin to think upon where they shall spend it.

Rarely, it is said, since the great lakes were first whitened by sails, has money invested in shipping paid so poorly as at present.

THE *Post* has another attack of prognostications, with melancholy and dismal forebodings. Lunacy often manifests itself in this way.

The Indiana and Illinois plays, entitled "The Farmers' Movement," were based on the farce of "Hamlet" with the Prince of Denmark left out.

Chicago boasts that nearly seventy-five thousand souls have been added to its population within a year. Another prison will be necessary, soon.

A manufacturing association has offered a prize for "an essay on steel." We have a good mind to submit a copy of the Rochester *Express*.

The question of ordaining women to the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church will almost surely come up in some of the conferences this year.

An epidemic of modesty seems to have broken out among the Congressional backpayers. Fully three-fourths of them are "declining" renominations.

France last year produced more books than any one of all the countries engaged in literary production. Whether the quality equaled the quantity is not stated.

New York merchants believe that in no year since the war have the essential conditions for a large and satisfactory fall trade been more favorable than now.

A convention of articulation teachers of the deaf and dumb is in session at Worcester, Mass.. This is the second convention of the kind ever held in the United States.

The Wisconsin war between the people and the railroads is waxing warm. There are no less than eleven suits pending against railroads for excessive charges in that State.

These are the days in which the landscape painter is again advised with nature, studying the face of woods and fields, and catching the passing witchery of clouds and shadows.

The Milton *Miltonian* publishes an appeal signed by two hundred and fifty married and unmarried women, to liquor dealers to abandon the sale of intoxicating drinks.

Chicago to the contrary notwithstanding, St. Louis is really growing. The custom house duties paid there in 1864 were less than $100,000, while this year they will exceed $2,000,000.

Coal of the best quality, existing in quantities sufficient to meet all demands for many years, has recently been discovered in Japan. This is certainly a result of no mean importance.

If Uncle Sam does not mean to take any responsibility, directly or indirectly, for the International Exposition, why does he ask the governments of other nations to be represented at it?

The leading Republican paper of South Carolina has come out in favor of cumulative voting and minority representation. It will change its mind when it has tried the system a while.

A physiologist of high distinction in England, asserts that hydrophobia "originates, whether in man or beast, exclusively by contagion," and adds: "The carriers of contagion are the ownerless dogs of large towns."

The small paragraphist of the Chicago *Post* notices that young people of both sexes, like butter, begin to show the effects of warm weather, because they are softer than they were. The small paragraphist is quite young.

For the first time since the great French war, the public debt of England stands at less than £780,000,000; and more than £51,000,000 of this sum represents the value of a series of temporary annuities, which will expire chiefly in 1885.

The present defective system of reporting wool sales is attracting attention. No distinction is made between the merchandise in transit and that bought for market, besides which, a bale of wool may weigh anywhere from one hundred to five hundred pounds, and according to the different varieties.

PERSONAL.

Philadelphia has invited President Grant and his Cabinet to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of its public buildings on the Fourth of July next.

All the cartoons and comic sketches respecting Bismarck are carefully collected by his daughter and placed in albums. The more absurd the caricatures in the Berlin comic journals the more the prince laughs.

Ezra Alden, a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of John Alden, who came over in the Mayflower and married "Priscilla, the maiden of Plymouth," died in New Hampshire the other day, aged eighty-six.

Clara Morris, the brilliant young actress, has gone to Europe to learn how to poison herself in style. She is to appear in "The Sphinx" next year, and like a faithful de-

STATE NEWS.

Lancaster has two base ball clubs known as the "Putty Heads" and "Tape Wrestlers."

Farmers in Cambria county pay five cents per hundred for the killing of potato bugs.

The Berks county Railroad will be opened from Reading to Slatington in a week or two.

The Chester Council has authorized a loan of $50,000 to pay debts and current expenses.

The Second Baptist church, Altoona, was dedicated on Sunday, 14th inst. The congregation is made up of colored people.

Bickleman, the old man who outraged a little girl at Tuscarora, Schuylkill county, has surrendered himself, and is now in jail.

C. E. Bishop, late of the *Derrick*, is living in Jamestown, and has not taken a place on the editorial staff of the Buffalo *Express*.

Rev. John Edgar, of Sterling, N. Y., accepts the professorship to which he has been elected in Westminister college, New Wilmington.

George C. Lewis, of Potter county claims to be ahead in the maple sugar business. The past year he made 2,000 pounds from 110 trees.

The late Asa Whitney, the great car-wheel manufacturer, devised $100,000 to be divided among various public charitable institutions.

The knife with which Miss Catherine E. Cook was killed at Union City, is now being used in cutting grass in the Court House yard at Erie.

Mr. D. S. Dunham has severed his connection with the Altoona *Sun*, and Mr. Arte. C. Barclay will hereafter have charge of the local department of that paper.

Miss Maria L. Sanford, Professor of History at Swarthmore College, a highly cultivated lady, is about to inaugurate a summer course of lectures at Media, Doylestown, Kennett Square and other places.

There are now residing in Pennsylvania six aeronauts, and now the seventh appears in a man named Pennebecker, of Lancaster, who has never been up but wants to try it.

Recent deaths in Fairmount Park, from accidents caused by the steam railroads traversing that fine pleasure ground, have caused many Philadelphians to call for the removal of the tracks thereon.

A Chester county man, aged eighty-one years, walked to Pottstown for a bottle of medicine, and walked back, a distance of nine miles, in three hours. Guesswhe didn't want the medicine for his own use.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has reduced the hours of labor in its shops at Reading from nine to eight, with a corresponding reduction in wages. The stagnation of business is the cause.

Lewis Somerfield was shot in the forehead in Millville borough, Cambria county, on Saturday, by a young man named Lee, of Jersey City. The wound, fortunately, was not serious. Lee was drunk.

A young man named Miles McDonald, of Phœnixville, was bathing in French creek, on Sunday week, and in diving struck his head against the bottom with such force as to injure his spine, which caused his death.

The Waynesburg *Republican* says: We never had better prospects for a wheat crop in this county for many a year; also a fine prospect for all kinds of fruit, except cherries, which seem, from some cause or other, to fall short of previous seasons.

The Reading *Eagle* says: On the farm of George Rehmeyer, truck dealer, near Ohlingerville, is a smoke-house apple tree which has apples of the size of a walnut. On the ends of the fruit-bearing twigs are blossoms,—a second crop closely following the first.

Mr. Michel Fouvier died at his residence in Philadelphia, on the 10th inst., aged eighty-four years. He was a native of France, and served in the army under the first Napoleon. He came to America while yet a young man, and has resided in Philadelphia ever since.

The first number of the Altoona *Evening Mirror* appeared on the 13th inst. Messrs. Slep & Akers are the editors and proprietors. It pays particular attention to local news, is neatly and tastefully gotten up, and, if kept up to the standard of the first issue, should be successful.

A little boy named Frank Clouse had his head crushed to a jelly beneath a pile of logs, at Huntingdon, on Friday evening last. A horse was running off, when the little fellow ran behind the logs for shelter and the animal running against the pile, upset them on him, with the result stated.

An old lady was turned out of doors by her daughter in Williamsport, on the 8th inst., during a storm. The old lady, an invalid, was taken to the house of her son, but he refused his shelter, his mother-in-law threatening to take away his wife and children if he took his mother in. A nice family, truly.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Crawford county Mutual Insurance Company, last week, the following Board of Directors was chosen for the year: Hon. William Davis, J. G. Foster, J. D. Gill, A. S. Davis, D. G. Shryock, C. H. Hystone, L. F. McLaughlin, Thomas McCleary and Alexander Power.

The reporter of the Bellefonte *Republican* disposes of a fellow pencil-slinger by saying that he "is a drunken half-breed Indian of the filthiest and most disgusting stock—a pseudo member of the Presbyterian church, and a shingle-splitter well known to all the lumbermen of that region." Now talk about the amenities of journalism!

An Erie county boy of fifteen years, it has been discovered, has been trying one of the latest swindles—writing to people about those who could receive a fortune (the boy) nursed, and who left valuables and packages for the person addressed, which can be had upon forwarding money to pay funeral charges.

As a nice old gentleman in Pottstown was calmly smoking his meerschaum the other day, he was startled by a loud report, and at the same time found that the bowl of his pipe was minus. He did not know what was up, until he began searching his tobacco pouch and found a lot of pistol cartridges, and ascertained that those were what he had been smoking.

Our always handsome contemporary, the *Mercer Dispatch*, has changed its form to a quarto, and is now better looking than ever. It is Republican to the backbone, and as a mirror of local events has few superiors in Pennsylvania or elsewhere. We are rejoiced to know that the appreciation of these facts by its constituents has brought it abundant prosperity.

Among the missing fugitives from the Pennsylvania Insane Asylum, near Harrisburg, is a woman fifty years of age and about five feet seven inches high. Her hair is cut very short and is quite grey. She has a healthy appearance and a piercing eye. Any person learning of her whereabouts will relieve much distress concerning her by communicating with the superintendent of the asylum. Exchanges are requested to copy.

The Franklin Institute will celebrate the fiftieth year of its foundation by an exhibition of arts and manufactures, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, from the 6th to the 31st of October, 1874. The exhibition will embrace all materials used in the arts, in every stage of manufacture, from their natural condition to the finished product, and all tools, implements and machinery by which the gifts of nature are changed and adapted to the use, the comfort, or the enjoyment of mankind.

The